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USTINOV ON USSR RESPONSE TO U.S. ARMS BUILDUP

LD061308 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1240 GMT 6 Dec 82

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Moscow, 6 Dec (TASS) -- "At present the policy of the United States and those who follow in the wake of this policy is of an ever more dangerous nature," Dmitriy Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, USSR defense minister and marshal of the Soviet Union, stated at a meeting of the party aktiv of the Moscow Military District.

"Despite the present objective realities, and in the final analysis and despite all good sense," Ustinov said, "Washington is as before doing everything it can in order to outdo the Soviet Union in the military sense and at the same time to give themselves full scope for winning world domination."

"This aim," the speaker continued, "is served by taking to an unprecedented level the intensity of military preparations by imperialism.

In the 3 and 1/2 decades since the war alone the United States has spent $2 quintillion on military purposes. And now, in the coming 5-year period from 1983-1987 alone, they plan to spend more than $1.6 quintillion on these purposes, the lion's share of these colossal resources going to the development of strategic offensive forces and nuclear weapons of all kinds.

Recently the U.S. President adopted the decision to deploy another 100 new MX intercontinental ballistic nuclear missiles.

Together with this the new Pershing II Eurostrategic missiles and medium-range cruise missiles with various forms of base are going into production. Practical preparations are now already under way for their deployment in West Euroepan NATO countries. Military space systems are being developed. The arsenal of chemical weapons is being renewed and considerably increased.

The might of combat-ready groups of forces and fleets is being built up. The efficiency of conventional weapons is being greatly increased. The network of military bases and other military facilities [obyekty] aimed against the USSR and the whole socialist community is being perfected.

U.S. military doctrines, ensuing from Washington's proclaimed strategy of 'direction confrontation,' are also aimed at the achievement of military supremacy over the Soviet Union and the establishment of U.S. world overlordship," Dimitriy Ustinov continued. "The doctirnes include a broad range of aggressive concepts -- from a massive first nuclear strike to the waging of 'limited' and 'protracted' nuclear wars. But from the directives made public in the United States, they amount to 'the destruction of socialism as a sociopolitical system.'

The large-scale exercises of U.S. and NATO land and naval forces are in effect rehearsals for starting and waging nuclear war agianst the USSR and the Warsaw Treaty.

And finally the new "crusade" against communism proclaimed by the U.S. President has the aim of achievement by the United States of world domination. Its purpose is to politically isolate and economically weaken the USSR and its friends. To these ends an economic, political and ideological advance has been undertaken against our country and other countries of the socialist community.

Of course, on the historical plane attempts by newly arrived aspirants to world domination are absolutely without hope, the marshal said.

One has, evidently, to suffer from complete amnesia to forget how these attempts have invariably ended in the past. All the more absurd are such claims at the present time when the forces of peace on our planet have such strong supporters as the Soviet Union and other socialist states.

All that is so. But it would be a big mistake to ignore the fact that the imperialist countries today have huge economic and military powerful, well-trained armed forces equipped with modern weapons. The threat of war, the threat of aggression from their side is a harsh reality of our time. This requires from us doubled, tripled vigilance, tireless daily work on strengthening the country's defenses, increased combat might and readiness by our Armed Forces.

We, Ustinov stressed, have never and never do make a secret of the fact that the Soviet Union's military might is sufficient, that its Armed Forces are equipped with the most modern weapons and combat equipment and are able to fulfill any tasks. At the same time, and this was stressed again with utmost clarity at the November CPSU Central Committee plenum, our might is exclusively for the purposes of defense, and the Armed Forces are intended for the defense of the peaceful labor of the labor of the Soviet people, the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the state.

Our military doctrine too is of a strictly defensive nature. The Soviet Union's pledge not to be first to use nuclear weapons may serve as one of the clearest affirmations of this. At talks with the United States too on military questions we consistently seek a reduction in the level of armed confrontation on the basis of the principle of equality and equal security for both sides.

All this is evidence of a true love of peace which is an organic characteristic of our socialist state. But let nobody take our love of peace for weakness, or try to talk the language of threats and diktat with us. We need neither other people's lands or their riches; we need nothing that belongs to anybody else. But neither will we ever forego anything vital to us, anything we hold dear and take pride in."

U.S. TROOP, NAVAL AUGMENTATION EVALUATED

Interference in Conflicts

LD040014 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 2000 GMT 3 Dec 82

[From "The World Today" program; presented by Viktor Mikheyev]

[Text] The American weekly U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT has published an article "The USA Is Building Up the Numbers of Specially Designated Troops" [voisk spetsialnogona znacheniya]. As it says in the article, this is being done with the aim of creating a military means capable of carrying out interference on local wars, strengthening pro-Western forces and destabilizing regimes which threaten the interests of the United States.

Critics of these new plans of the American military warn that the policy of interference in the internal affairs of other countries increases the danger that the United States might be dragged into new conflicts of the Vietnam war type.

Naval Power

LD032334 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0938 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Text] Washington, 3 Dec (TASS) -- Having embarked on a course of attaining military superiority, the Reagan administration is accelerating the buildup of U.S. naval power.

Speaking at the Brookings Institution, Navy Secretary J. Lehman has confirmed Washington's intention to bring the number of U.S. naval vessels from the current 450 up to 600 by 1990. Lehman announced that his department has already concluded contracts for building 106 new vessels. In other words, at full speed and without excessive noise, the Pentagon is implementating the Reagan program for an unprecedented strengthening of U.S. naval potential, without even waiting for its prior endorsement by Congress. In the view of observers, the legislators on Capitol Hill have been presented with a fait accompli, and their opinion has been determined in advance by the Defense Department. "It is too late to halt" the implementation of the program to build up the Navy, the minister admitted.

They make no bones in Washington about the fact that the new U.S. naval strategy, which forms part of the arsenal of the current administration and envisages the attainment of U.S. military supremacy on the seas, is spearheaded against the Soviet Union. In the words of the same Lehman, "Parity represents an unacceptable concept as regards the naval fleet." The United States, stated the boss of the Navy Department, "must strive for a clear advantage over the USSR on this issue." Within the framework of the given strategy, observers recall, a new "plan for countering the USSR on the high seas" has been drawn up in the Pentagon.

Implementing a large-scale program for a buildup of U.S. naval forces, the Reagan administration is paying special attention to strengthening the fleet of nuclear missile-carrying submarines, which, according to press reports, will be replenished in the current decade by 29 strike submarines with Trident II intercontinental ballistic missiles on board. There are also plans for the expansion of the fleet of nuclear-powered aircraft carriers, the number of which is to increase from three to seven within the next few years.

COMMENT ON REJECTION OF MX FUNDING BILL

LD032314 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1755 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Text] Washington, 3 Dec (TASS) -- The U.S. Congress' House of Representatives appropriations Committee has voted to allocate $988 million in the current fiscal year for the program to deploy 100 new MX intercontinental ballistic missiles. The opponents of the program wanted to put barriers in its path using an amendment which would have blocked funds for deployment of the missiles. Although the votes for and against were divided equally (26 to 26), according to the existing rules the amendment is considered rejected.

The result of the voting was predetermined to a large extent by heavy pressure from the administration, which is striving to force the missile deployment plan through Congress at any price. President R. Reagan, G. Bush, the secretary of state, and C. Weinberger, head of the Pentagon, as the press has observed, literally besieged legislators with telephone calls, even when abroad. In Washington the lobbying activity was conducted by U.S. Vice President G Bush.

Observers are not, however, inclined to view the vote as a victory for the White House, and predict stubborn confrontations on Capitol Hill over the MX issue when it is debated by the full House of Representatives. "The main struggle between supporters and opponents of MX is still to come," an ABC television correspondent reckons.

"President Reagan has won an important battle, but not the campaign," (?G Wilson), military observer of THE NEW YORK TIMES, stresses.

The program for production and deployment of the missiles, stated A. Cranston (Democrat, California) deputy leader of the Democratic minority in the Senate, "will seriously undermine, if not nullify, 2 decades of work which resulted in agreements on limiting of strategic arms and also to the treaty on limiting antimissile defense systems."

In the opinion of leading military and political experts, the senator stressed, the implementation of the MX program will be in violation of the SALT II treaty signed by the Governments of the USSR and United States. It is truly senseless and illegitimate, he said, to spend thousands of millions of dollars on production of a new type of weapons on the pretext that it will allegedly become an "ace" for the United States at talks with the USSR.

Well known U.S. political and public figure A. Cox called President Reagan's decision "frightening." This step by the White House, he writes in NEWSDAY, means that "the President and his advisers are as before trying to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union." "The intention of the Reagan administration to begin producing the latest type of weapons is not compatible with serious talks on arms limitation," A. Cox stresses.

(?R. Forsberg), director of the Institute of Defense and Disarmament Problems, stated that Washington's plans for MX missiles, which are intended for making the first nuclear strike, are "extremely dangerous." No right-thinking person can be in any doubt, she said, but that the implementation of these plans will seriously complicate the international situation and lead to further stepping up of the nuclear arms race, thus increasing manifold the threat of a worldwide conflagration arising.

The chief danger of the missile decision, stated (?S. Degot), one of the heads of the influential public organization Coalition for a New Foreign and Military Policy, is that "it reflects the ominous doctrine adopted by the current administration about the possibility of 'victory in nuclear war.' There exists the widespread conviction among the U.S. public that the creation of the system of MX missiles is a mad step on the path of escalating the arms race," said (?S. Degot).

MX MISSILE DEPLOYMENT, PLANS ASSESSED

Beglov Comment

LD052100 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1500 GMT 5 Dec 82

[From the "International Panorama" program, presented by APN political observer Spartak Beglov]

[Text] Good afternoon, comrades! The events of the past week have given new food for thought on the main issue of the day: the question of war and peace. These events have provided rich material for comparing two courses in world policy -- the line of the Soviet Union and its allies on the one hand, and the line of the United States and its NATO partners on the other. If one draws a line beneath the international reactions during those November days, when our country was paying its farewell to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, to such noteworthy events as the CPSU Central Committee plenums and the USSR Supreme Soviet session, then I think it would be fair to single out the following main points: There is worldwide satisfaction with the continuity of Soviet foreign policy, which has been confirmed clearly and precisely.

Our party and our country have stated through the words of Comrade Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, with complete responsibility and authority, that Soviet foreign policy was and remains as that which was defined by the decisions of the 24th, 25th and 26th CPSU Congresses. Particular attention has been attracted by the words -- uttered from the lofty platform of the party -- that according to the firm conviction of the Soviet Union, makind cannot endlessly reconcile itself to the arms race and to wars, and that the relaxation of tension belongs to the future.

Why do these words of faith in the relaxation of tension leave such a deep impression upon the consciousness of millions of people? Primarily because behind these words lies our country's confidence in its own strength, in the rightness of the cause that it is defending on the international arena. At the same time, people worldwide are far from

indifferent about whether there will be a relaxation of tension or not. As Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky recently noted quite rightly, if the policy of the relaxation of tension seems rather illusory to someone living in California or Texas, for us Europeans it is a reality. In the second place it is because this confirmation of faith in the inevitable renewal of the process of the relaxation of tension -- confirmation that people need [it] as they need air -- was sounded out at a difficult time, a time alarming for the fate of the world.

We are witnessing a kind of culmination in the military psychosis of the United States and NATO. It is manifested with particular force in the White House decision, announced 2 weeks ago, on the deployment of the MX missiles. These missiles have an overall destructive potential equal to nearly 50,000 atomic bombs such as the one dropped on Hiroshima. Then followed a routine session of the NATO military organs. The American stage managers of this militarist show on the very first day demanded that their partners confirm their loyalty to the plan for the deployment of new Pershing II and Tomohawak nuclear missiles in Western Europe. The NATO military leaders have brought into the world another program for superarmaments, which also gives a push to the race in conventional weapons. General Rogers, American NATO troop commander in Europe, almost went so fa as to swear on the Bible -- as they did in the worst days of the Inquisition -- that any other opinion ascribed to him is a calumny, that he has always been in favor of a first nuclear strike, and remains true to the doctrine of being first to use nuclear weapons.

This is an example of the way in which an obsession with nuclear weapons makes people lose their heads and forget about their first duty, about their great responsibility for the fate of the world, which must be made manifest in every word and at every step taken by a contemporary statesman. Sometimes people become enlightened, but, unfortunately, when it is already too late. In this connection what could be more appropriate than two fresh pieces of evidence which reveal all the falsity of the foundation upon which Washington's and NATO's strategy is built?

Two weeks ago former American President Jimmy Carter admitted that when he was in power the main force pushing him toward the arms race was the U.S. military-industrial complex. Representatives of this complex, he said, always insisted strongly that the United States must carry out a colossal buildup of its military potential, a buildup going beyond the bounds of reason.

The other authoritative witness was former Federal German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, who during an interview on television, referring to his own experience, described as absurd the habit of Western governments, press and parliamentarians to inflate the complex of the West's military inferiority. Let me repeat, the saddest thing is that these noteworthy admissions are being made by people who have already been in power. This means that when they were deciding the fate of Western policy they were unable to act in any way other than that which was suggested to them by people having no responsibility; and the feeling of responsibility came to these former leaders only after they were no longer in the job. Following this it does not seem to be any great fantasy to suppose that the very same Ronald Reagan, after he has served his term in office, will also start to justify himself before history, depicting himself as an innocent victim deceived by the so-called hawks. Anomalies of his kind in Western politics cost the world too dearly. No one can risk the rate of the world in the expectation that the hour of enlightenment will come in the future.

The due manifestation of a high sense of responsibility is precisely what millions of people see in the foreign policy platform of our country and our party. In the eyes of these millions it is the only reliable counterweight to the senseless aggressiveness of the imperialist circles. In this connection the authoritative statement from the platform of the CPSU Central Committee plenum, that the USSR totally rejects the viewpoint of those who try to persuade people that force and weapons decide everything and always will, gave rise to wide approval by the international public.

Now, as never before, the peoples are moving to the forefront of history. They have acquired the right to a voice, which is a voice that no one can stifle.

'Unnecessary' System

LD051806 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 5 Dec 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] President Reagan's decision to deploy the MX missiles has caused a broad wave of worldwide protest, including in the United States. However, the U.S. Administration is striving to push this militaristic program through Congress at all costs. Here is our political commentator Boris Kalyagin:

[Begin recording] Hello, comrades! The MX missile is a necessary weapon chosen at the necessary moment, President Reagan declared. No! they answer. The time chosen is extremely unfortunate and the weapon itself is unnecessary. This weapon adds nothing to U.S. security; on the contrary, it weakens it. Tense relations with the Soviet Union is hardly going to strengthen U.S. defense. With the MX missile, Reagan claims, the United States will close the window of vulnerability which, he says, is caused by the Soviet Union's superiority in nuclear forces.

This is a deliberate distortion of the truth. A report by the U.S. Defense Department prepared this year acknowledges that approximate parity in strategic nuclear strength exists between the USSR and United States. Finally, in Washington they claim that building up new nuclear systems will facilitate holding talks with the Soviet Union on arms limitation. This is an absurd and hypocritical argument.

With the MX missile the Reagan administration is counting on disrupting the current balance of power and on gaining military superiority. There is still another alarming circumstance: The deployment of MX missile is the latest step on the path of negating everything positive achieved in relations between the United States and the Soviet Union. The decision has been made in the White House to contradict one of the central positions of the SALT I and SALT II agreement: the principle of not creating additional silos for intercontinental missiles.

Strategists in the Pentagon are already saying that in order to defend the region where the MX will be installed it will be necessary to deploy a new antimissile defense system. This will, in turn, mean a violation of the 1972 Soviet-U.S. agreement on the limitation of such systems. The breaking of already achieved agreements will create obstructions that will be very difficult to overcome at the arms limitation talks.

Counterbalancing this, our country has submitted a whole complex of initiatives that could facilitate the continuation of the Soviet-U.S. dialogue. On the day that Reagan announced the new missiles deployment program, Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, reaffirmed our proposal for the Soviet Union and United States -- as a first step on the path toward future agreement -- to freeze their arsenals of strategic nuclear weapons. This kind of mutually acceptable solution takes into account the interest of boths sides and can lead to the real strengthening of security.

OPPOSITION TO PLANS FOR MISSILES IN EUROPE CITED

Rallies, 'Propaganda Train'

LD042214 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 4 Dec 82

[Text] In answer to the World Peace Council's call for days of action against the new nuclear missiles in Europe to be held from 1 to 15 December, in the republics, krays and oblasts of our country meetings, public rallies and peace marches and watches are

being held, and signatures are being collected on protest petitions being sent to the Brussels NATO Headquarters.

As part of the Peace March of Soviet Youth campaign, the Komsomol Central Committee propaganda train, Komsomolskaya Pravda, is continuing its special voyage on the Sovetskaya Gavan-Brest route. The train arrived in Moscow on 4 December, and those taking part went to an international protest meeting against the preparations being continued in Western Europe for the deployment of the new nuclear missiles targeted on the USSR. This meeting took place at the Patrice Lumumba Friendship of the Peoples University.

Antiwar meetings are also being held in Leningrad, Kiev, Minsk, Tbilisi, Frunze, Yerevan, Ashkhabad, Petrozavosok, Stavropol, Kuybyshev, Kursk, Murmansk, Dnepropetrovsk, Odessa, Uzhgorod and other cities in the country.

Increased Risk of War

LD041604 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 4 Dec 82

[Yuriy Soltan commentary]

[Text] The foreign ministers of the 16 NATO countries will hold their regular meeting next week. Documents for the forthcoming session of the NATO Council are already prepared. The defense ministers of the NATO countries were working on them for a whole week. The Americans were the ones who set the tone. There was the supreme commander of the NATO armed forces in Europe, General Bernard Rogers among them, as well as the Pentagon's chief, Caspar Weinberger, who also arrived in Brussels.

Many decisions were taken, but two of them stand apart. First of all, under Washington's pressure, the defense ministers spoke in favor of intensive preparations for the deployment in Western Europe next autumn of several hundred American medium-range nuclear missiles. Two countries, however, Belgium and Holland, declared they will inform about their final decision later. This decision, they declared, will depend on the outcome of Soviet-American talks on limiting nuclear arms in Europe, now on in Geneva. But in West Germany, Italy and Britain, construction has already begun of bases for stationing Pershing II and cruise missiles.

It has now become obvious, however, that the United States intends to use the Geneva talks to cover up its plan to tip the military balance in Europe in its favor by moving hundreds of missiles closer to the socialist countries' borders. This leads to the development of a dangerous situation. Euromissiles can reach Soviet territory in a matter of minutes. This short period of time makes it impossible to prevent a nuclear conflict even if it breaks out by sheer accident.

Incidentally, Washington makes no secret of the plan to use Euromissiles in a nuclear strike. As General Rogers has declared, the United States must possess a whole range of nuclear weapons, from close-range to strategic, and be able to use them if and when America deems it necessary. So the defense ministers' decision to deploy new American missiles on the European Continent enhances the risk of a nuclear conflict there, a conflict that will inevitably develop into an all-out nuclear war. Its flames will burn down everything in Europe and far beyond it.

The second decision deals with the desire of the NATO ministers to spread the bloc's sphere of activities beyond its current geographical borders. This is another attempt to set up new spheres of NATO's vital interests. Standing behind this plan is the United States' desire to use NATO's structure for interfering directly in the affairs of newly independent countries and for slowing down the decolonization process.

So the tone for the session of the NATO Council has been set. Its purpose has been outlined: to build up further NATO's military potential and prepare for an aggressive war with the use of nuclear weapons. Those politicians who will decide to ignore the vital interests of international security just to please the ambitions of the present American Administration will take upon themselves grave responsibility for the future of peace.

Increasing Concern

LD032000 Moscow TASS in English 1920 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow December 3 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Robert Serebrennikov writes: The military-political alliance NATO's policy for spurring the arms race and dangerously building up its nuclear capability ever further has caused a noticeable increase in the number of anti-war actions in many countries. The public is profoundly concerned over the decision to deploy 572 new U.S. Pershing II and cruise missiles in five West European countries (Britain, West Germany, Italy, Belgium and Holland), which was confirmed by NATO's defence ministers at the "winter session" of the bloc's highest military-political authorities in Brussels.

While putting forward patently unacceptable conditions at the Geneva talks on limiting medium-range nuclear weapons, the NATO countries are at the same time waging preparations to build the launching pads for the new U.S. missiles in Europe.

To bind the NATO countries by shared responsibility, NATO's top brass decided that the expenditures involved in the building of the launching bases for the U.S. "missiles of death" should be covered both by those countries in whose territories it is planned to site the missiles and by the other bloc members.

Crude pressure is now being exerted on these countries in a bid to squeeze the needed funds out of them.

NATO's "missile metayage" caused a storm of indignation among the public which is vigorously protesting against the nuclear-missile race and growing military spending. These protests are part of the massive anti-missile, anti-nuclear movement sweeping Western Europe.

These broadly-based protests against the NATO military's solicitations for funds and their efforts to force the NATO countries into paying them out involve influential political parties, members of parliament, trade unionists, people of different political and philosophical views, noted public figures and politicians.

The major opposition parties -- the Norwegian Labour Party and the Danish Social-Democratic Party, notwithstanding their previous support to NATO's "double-track" decision, now declared their opposition to making deductions to NATO's missile budget. A mammoth anti-war demonstration took place in Norway. Also in that country, workers held a general strike in protest against the excessive growth of military spending.

The public movement against the Pentagon's and NATO's nuclear madness is broadening in scope, becoming more influential and winning more prestige with every passing day.

'Hand of Moscow'

LD021716 Moscow TASS in English 1652 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow December 2 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Robert Serebrennikov writes:

The "winter session" of NATO's top military-political bodies, as it demonstrated by the work of its Eurogroup of the committees for military and nuclear planning, pursues one sole objective -- that of accelerating the arms race, both nuclear and conventional. The programme for an accelerated "rearmament" is being imposed by the Pentagon with much zeal, and the role of each NATO link has been carefully rehearsed. Military preparations are closely dovetailed with the efforts of subversive propaganda, aimed at misleading public opinion.

The set of issues under discussion at the Brussels session indicates that NATO's ruling circles have excluded from the discussion everything that has to do with the policy of detente or producing a joint answer to the specific Soviet peace initiatives.

Under strong U.S. pressure, the defense ministers of the NATO member countries reaffirmed the intention of the NATO top leadership to speed up implementing the decision to deploy in Western Europe 572 new American Pershing-2 and cruise missiles.

But the peoples of Europe do not want to have those "missiles of death" which are intended to upset the current strategic balance between the Warsaw Treaty and NATO, and to turn the continent into a "number 1 target" in a devastating nuclear conflict.

That is why the anti-missile movement, unprecedented for its scope, has spread to many countries of the world, especially those of Western Europe.

In "rehearsing" the programme for the "Atlantic Week" in Brussels, a special role has been assigned to the parliamentary assembly of the West European alliance, which sits in session in Paris. The agenda of the assembly contains a "report" on "the perils" posed to the North Atlantic alliance by "pacifism and neutralism". This question, a matter of much concern to the NATO hierarchy, has been put on the agenda and publicly debated for the first time in NATO's history.

All means are good to discredit the anti-war movement and its participants -- people holding different political and philosophical views. This was precisely the recipe used by the authors of the "report", who could do nothing more original than reiterating (for an umpteenth time) the threadbare ploy about the "hand of Moscow". Thus, the "punch line" of the report became the totally false assertion of NATO propaganda alleging that the Soviet Union is behind the powerful movement of the champions of nuclear disarmament.

The influence of the anti-war forces is now on the rise. As is known, they include representatives of different mass movements and parties, trade union, religious, women's and youth organizations, prominent political and cultural figures. The anti-war movement is also diverse as regards its slogans. But all the participants in the massive "peace marches" are united by the noble calls for a world without war, without the nuclear bomb. That is why the myth of the NATO ideological subversion experts about the "hand of Moscow" falls far short of the desired effect.

IZVESTIYA Comment

LD031946 Moscow TASS in English 1836 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow December 3 TASS -- "The decisions of NATO's steering military agencies have confirmed the bloc's intention to continue the arms race," the newspaper IZVESTIYA says today in a comment on the outcome of the first stage of the winter conferences in Brussels of the major agencies of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

The paper points out that the NATO conferences have always provided a sutiable forum for pushing through and imposing decisions needed by Washington and the bloc's highest-ranking generals. "Judging by the results of the first round of the meetings, the bloc's leaders were fairly successful in these efforts. The discussion of the sizes of military appropriations saw nothing more than vocal objections which were at that not too vigorous. The defence ministers who took part in the work of the Nuclear Planning Group approved the decision to deploy cruise missiles and Pershings in Western Europe. The Eurogroup announced the participating countries' intention to build up both nuclear and conventional armaments at the disposal of the bloc. The Eurogroup's communique was supplemented with a list of concrete measures to increase the bloc's arsenals, which next year will have an additional nearly 1,000 tanks and armoured vehicles, more than 270 F-16 and Tornado aircraft, 30 warships, etc."

"Like it was frequently the case in the past, the hackneyed allegations about a 'Soviet threat' were again used as a propaganda cover for these measures," the commentary emphasises.

"The concrete measures set forth in Brussels are in essence aimed at aggravating the situation. By approving them, NATO's top brass has ignored the striving of the broad sections of the West European public to preserve detente, to strengthen peace. In actual fact the most important Soviet peace initiatives were left without attention. NATO's leaders are opposing their line for heightening confrontation and carrying on the arms race to the quest for concrete accords on the most pressing issues of the international situation, thus confirming the dangerous nature of NATO"s policy, IZVESTIYA concludes.

CHEMICAL WARFARE CONTROVERSY CONTINUES

U.S. Preparations

LD050956 Moscow TASS in English 0852 GMT 5 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow December 5 TASS -- TASS commentaror Yevgeniy Verlin writes:

Chemical and bacteriological weapons have been selected by the United States as a means of warfare against peoples fighting for their national liberation.

31 years ago American pilots started dropping over North Korea bacteriological bombs, designed with the help of Japanese war criminals, who were employed by the Pentagon.

A decade later the White House sanctioned chemical warfare in Vietnam, which continued till 1971. In early 1980's three countries -- Afghanistan, El Salvador and Cuba -- became at a time targets of the Pentagon's and the CIA's chemical and bacteriological warfare. Saboteurs sent into Afghanistan from Pakistan are supplied with American chemical grenades; troops of the Salvadorean junta drop on patriots American chemical bombs; as was stated by Fidel Castro last year, there is every ground to suppose that the CIA conducts bacteriological warfare against the Cuban people.

All, above all durable, consequences of the Pentagon's chemical warfare in Indochina have not been so far fully studied and considered, and history is yet to determine the whole extent of the tragedy that was brought by American imperialism onto the peoples of that region. In Vietnam alone, at least 1,600,000 people were affected by military-purpose herbicides and defoliants, which were sprayed over forests and fields. But the number of victims continues to grow. The matter is that in soil and waters of the southern part of the country there is still about 100 kilograms of dioxine, the component of the Agent Orange defoliant, which was sprayed by American planes.

Microdoses of dioxine (which is hundreds of times more toxic than, say, arsenic), when they get into theorganism with water and food, cause in it various illnesses, including various forms of cancer, nervous disorders, and, finally, lead to the birth of children with innate deformities. Now, many years after the Pentagon's chemical warfare, in clinics in the south of Vietnan one witnesses a growing number of stillborn babies, miscarriages and birth of babies with deformities by young and outwardly quite healthy parents, who lived or live in the zone where Agent Orange was sprayed.

U.S. chemical weapons contaminated in Vietnam an area which is as big as such a European country as Switzerland. Millions of trees were destroyed on an area of 25,000 square kilometres in the south of Vietnam, 13,000 square kilometres of farm land practically became barren.

It is not accidental that the Pentagon and the CIA use chemical and bacteriological weapons for struggle against peoples. For their lethal effect, chemical and bacteriological weapons exceed nuclear weapons (ten grams of dioxine are enough to kill a million people). They are easy to transport and use and therefore are the best for secret subversive operations, like those which are now being carried out against peaceful Afghans by CIA hirelings.

Since American warriers themselves were affected by chemical weapons used in Indochina, the Pentagon, according to foreign press, now studied a possibility of production of ethnic chemical weapons, lethal for a certain race only. Development of such weapons would mean that Washington is preparing for a war of extermination of whole nations and even races.

USSR, SRV Use

LD031906 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 3 Dec 82

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Georgiy Alekseyev and Victor Levin]

[Text] [Alekseyev] REUTER reports that Crocker, a highranking representatives of the U.S. State Department, held a press conference at the UN Headquarters at which he tried to suggest to those present that the Soviet Union is using chemical weapons in Afghanistan, and that Vietnam is using them in Laos and Kampuchea. A few days ago the U.S. State Department published a verbose report on this very theme. Even then observers noted that there were no facts in the report.

It is appropriate to recall that UN experts who conducted on-the-spot investigations were convinced that assertions alleging that the Soviet Union and Vietnam are using chemical weapons are without foundation. Here is another attempt by the American State Department to slander the Soviet Union, for Crocker's press conference cannot be construed otherwise.

[Levin] But in addition to this, it is appropriate to ask: Why is the United States trying so stubbornly and persistently to spread slanderous allegations? The fact that the current American Administration is resorting extensively to fallacious fantasies with regard to the Soviet Union is not new. But this is always done for specific reasons: for example, the myth of the growing Soviet threat is used by Washington as a propaganda screen to justify a program of a massive increase in weapons, primarily nuclear weapons. Likewise the fabrications concerning the Soviet Union's use of chemical weapons pursue no less a definite aim. The United States is actively developing chemical weapons, and the slander against the Soviet Union again serves the same aims of coverup.

[Alekseyev] Absolutely right. But since there are no facts at the disposal of the American administration to confirm the malevolent fabrication then their representatives resort to a method of whereby if you tell enough lies some will stick.

But lies have short legs, and no matter how the representatives of the State Department and other Washington departments practice slander against the Soviet Union their efforts are in vain.

[Levin] The Appropriations Committee of the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress rejected the attempts of the opponents of the deployment of the MX intercontinental missiles to prevent the implementation of this dangerous military project of the White House. An amendment to the draft law on military appropriations was proposed to the committee, providing for the removal of approximately $1 billion intended for the beginning of the deployment of these missiles. As is evident from the cable, [as heard] strong pressure was exerted on the committee members by military circles, and the President himself emerged as the main urger, as one might say, of the arms race. This was admitted by Republican Congressman Edwards who is coordinating the actions of the Reagan plan supporters. In his words, on the eve of the vote the President, at this time in Brazil, painstakingly worked on and instructed the members of the committee by telephone. But Edwards also predicts that it will be even more difficult to push through the plans for the deployment of the MX missiles in the House of Representatives and the Senate when the debates on this issue begin.

[Alekseyev] It is necessary to say that his predictions are completely justified. Even during the vote in the Appropriations Committee the votes were split equally: 26 members for and 26 against the amendment. Procedural rules alone made it possible to consider this amendment rejected. In the American Congress the idea of a nuclear arsenal freeze has obtained sufficiently wide support; the mood in favor of cutting military expenditure is intensifying in a period of acute economic difficulties.

NHAN DAN Rebuttal

LD051128 Moscow TASS in English 1107 GMT 5 Dec 82

[Text] Hanoi December 5 TASS -- "New data concerning the chemical war in Laos, Kampuchea and Afghanistan", collected by Washington, are nothing but another slanderous invention. This is how the newspaper NHAN DAN described a "report" published recently by the U.S. Department of State.

It is noteworthy that the report was published after the U.S. accused a group of U.N. experts of impotence when the latter failed to find for two years any confirmations of the inventions of Washington's propaganda machine. The results of the commission's work were like a slap in the face of the White House. This is why the U.S. Administration invented another falsehood with the help of the CIA and the Department of State. It is based on either non-confirmed statements of anonymous sources, or the vile calumny of bandits and counterrevolutionaries.

This falsehood cannot deceive public opinion. It is common knowledge that it is U.S. imperialism that used chemical weapons on a large scale during the war in Vietnam, used bacteriological weapons in Korea and Cuba and is now supplying with toxic agents the bandits in Afghanistan and its stooges in El Salvador, NHAN DAN stresses.

FALIN ADDRESSES PHYSICIANS AGAINST NUCLEAR WAR

LD061432 Moscow TASS in English 1403 GMT 6 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow December 6 TASS -- The reason for the aggravation of the international situation does not lie with a change of Soviet foreign policy. Tension is caused by the stand adopted by the present U.S. Administration, Valentin Falin, first deputy head of the International Information Department of the CPSU Central Committee, member of the disarmament council, the USSR Academy of Sciences, said at a conference of the Soviet movement "Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War" which opened in Moscow today.

After stressing that the Soviet Union remains firmly committed to its policy of detente, peace and equal cooperation between all nations, Valentin Falin said: The Government of the USA has taken course toward a confrontation with the socialist and other states and ignores the international accords reached in the seventies with the participation of the USA and aimed at preventing a nuclear conflict.

Washington, Valentin Falin went on, is putting forward various, increasingly refined doctrines for waging nuclear war in the hope of winning it. A corresponding material basis is created for these doctrines and attempts made to upset the present approximate parity.

The Soviet side is convinced that there can be no winners in a nuclear conflict, Valentin Falin stressed. The task now is not to develop improved missiles as soon as possible but to ensure that nuclear weapons are never used. A single bomb may become a prologue to a global catastrophe. Unless this madness is stopped now, it will do away with the human race.

In conclusion Valentin Falin expressed confidence that common sense will eventually prevail in international politics, an additional source of optimism is the growing world-wide anti-war and anti-missile movement in which doctors of different countries take part.

U.S. MOVES TO DISCREDIT ANTIWAR GROUPS CITED

Antiwar Movie

LD022146 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0956 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Text] Washington, 2 Dec (TASS) -- Who does the White House not try to involve in its desperate attempts to bring down the growing wave of the antiwar movement in the United States and to slander its leaders and those who participate in it. Only recently the American press reported the secret trip by V. Walters, former deputy director of the CIA, to the Vatican. There the Washington emissary tried to convince Pope John Paul, head of the Roman Catholic Church, to take in hand the Catholic bishops in the United States, who are condemning the administration's nuclear strategy, and at the same time to "influence" all Catholics in the ranks of the movement for a nuclear weapons freeze.

Walters, as the press wrote, returned without results. However, this in no way discouraged the White House, which has now turned its gaze on Hollywood, the more so as the President has old and close ties with the American "dream factory". According to a report by THE WASHINGTON POST, Charlton Heston, a close friend of the head of the White House and well-known Hollywood actor, has been asked to make a "documentary" film on the theme of the damage of a nuclear freeze. It goes without saying that the core of this latest film fabrication will be the fables about the mythical "Soviet threat".

Washington thinks on a grand scale. The film is aimed not only at making a fool of the Americans, but also at "brainwashing" the population of the NATO member countries. For this Heston went to the bloc's headquarters in Brussels where he obtained the relevant "information" -- or, more accurately, disinformation -- and discussed the details of the lampoon with the NATO aces of psychological war.

One can guess in advance what sort of film will emerge from the art-world politico. The more so that the archreactionary Heston already has rich experience in the field of unpardonable disinformation and slander.

It was he who, at the request of another of his friends -- the director of the U.S. International Communications Agency, Charles Wick -- took upon himself the role of "leader" in the provocative television farce "Let Poland Be Poland", which crashed with a bang in January this year. The majority of W. European television companies refused to show this very cheap bit of work which Washington persistently foisted on them. The new propaganda "chef d'oeuvre" probably awaits the same fate, the more so as the "creative signature" of Heston and his friends is well known.

New U.S. Book

PM301651 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Nov 82 Morning Edition p 5

[Dispatch by correspondent A. Krivopalov: "Who Is Calling the Tune?"

[Text] Paris -- SELECTION is a U.S. monthly published in Paris. Its November issue recalled yet again the old truth that he who pays the piper calls the tune. The magazine published an account of a book written by J. Barron, one of the editors of its transatlantic sister publication, the READER'S DIGEST magazine, under the frightening title "Manipulated Pacifists." [title as received]

"Millions and millions of people -- from Bonn to Istanbul, from Lima to New York -- have suddenly united as though in a frenzy around a single call: freezing the production of nuclear weapons," SELECTION writes, frightened at the scope of the antiwar movements in the world in general and in France in particular. In its opinion the broad public movement in which people of different political views and ideological convictions are taking part is nothing but a "disease" and its initiators are "Moscow Communists."

SELECTION constantly publishes what are called "hoary" anecdotes, thinking up for them the banal rubric "Laughter, the Best Medicine." But as is well known there are ailments which do not respond to any treatment and the most incurable of these is political obtuseness. It is possible to laugh at it, but curing it is a hopeless task. The benighted anticommunists and anti-Soviets blinded by hatred probably do not understand themselves that they are placing themselves in a most foolish position when they assert that those people in the United States who advocate freezing nuclear weapons, like the millionaire E. Kennedy, for instance, or the former secretary banker R. McNamara, can let themselves be "manipulated" by the USSR.

J. Barron tries to intimidate ordinary French people by claiming that virtually every Soviet person he meets is a "spy." He also terms Moscow's "agents" those figures who led the peace champions' organizations in various countries. In brief, the transatlantic superfalsifier is prepared to discredit everyone who is seeking to curtail the arms race. Echoing him, the SELECTION editorial office itself expresses indignation that the U.S. pacifists are "weakening the United States."

Both the READER'S DIGEST and SELECTION which, of course, lay claim to "independent" opinions, are simply reiterating allegations that the Americans who refuse to support official Washington's militarist course are "traitors" and "rogues." The struggle to avert the threat of a nuclear conflict, in the White House's opinion, is "antinational behavior." Even THE WASHINGTON POST has called such allegations slanderous.

The slightly less than 40 pages which SELECTION has assigned to Barron's unbridled work abound with "facts" which wander from one publication with the CIA's invisible stamp to another. This crude concoction long ago set people's teeth on edge. The method used by the professional misinformers is a primitive one. All statements concerning Washington's aggressiveness are allegedly inspired by Moscow. U.S. policymakers are actually the purest ideologists, quite undeservedly maligned.

The organizers of the slander campaign which Washington is now mounting have obviously gone too far. Fear in the face of the growth of the mass movement directed against the stepping up of military preparations and against Washington's policy have, it transpires, forced the U.S. propaganda services operating in Paris to pull out all the stops. Following SELECTION, L'EXPRESS appeared on the newsstands. This weekly, published by Britain's Sir Jimmy Goldsmith, despite its French verbal cosmetics, cannot conceal its pro-U.S. face. Need we be surprised that the Paris publication engaged in inflating spy-mania virtually in synchrony with SELECTION. The authors of an extensive article published in L'EXPRESS also intimidate their readers: France, they say, is under "the Soviets' scrutiny." With the same degree of "conclusiveness" they allege at the same time that all "the fruit of detente" have gone to Moscow. L'EXPRESS, which is in the pocket of the British newspaper MAGNATE, is calling on people to regress to the caves of cold war, distrust, and confrontation.

CEMA ATOMIC ENERGY MEETING ENDS IN MOSCOW

LD040300 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Text] The CEMA Standing Commission on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy ended its work in Moscow today. Our correspondent Vladimir Oleynichenko reports:

[Oleynichenko] For 3 days, CEMA representatives had been discussing the further development of atomic energy. In particular, (?they discussed) the coordination of plans for the next 5-year period and what new reactors and new equipment for ensuring the radiation safety of atomic power stations should be like -- all in all, how the agreement signed by the CEMA countries in 1979 to develop atomic power engineering should be implemented. According to an agreement between the countries of the economic community, the Soviet Union is to supply half the equipment for power stations under construction. Power stations are now being built in Cuba, Poland, Romania, the GDR, Hungary and a number of other states. Such works as Atommash, the Czechoslovak Skoda association, the Magdeburg heavy machine-building combine, the Hungarian (Himmash) association and a number of others will be working for CEMA. Vladimir Ilich (Grishmanovskiy), a head of department at the USSR State Committee for Utilization of Atomic Energy, took part in the commission's meeting. He also took part in a meeting in Vilnius of a commission on the radiation safety of atomic power stations. Could you say a few words please, Vladimir Ilich?

[(Grishmanovskiy)] Atomic power engineering is rapidly developing in our country, as shown by the figures for the 11th 5-Year Plan and by the projected development of atomic power engineering right up to 1990. As is well known, the Soviet Union gives a great deal of scientific and technological aid to the socialist countries for solving the energy problem, which includes the development of atomic power engineering. On questions of radiation safety, there is also very fruitful cooperation between our countries. Our countries have solved very important and substantial problems, which shows that radiation safety at atomic power stations is being maintained at a completely satisfactory level and that atomic power engineering does not affect the environment. This cooperation will continue in the future. Great attention has been paid to the state of international waterways.

[Oleynichenko] And what were the results?

[(Grishmanovskiy)] Research showed that on both the Danube River and the Baltic Sea, atomic power engineering, atomic power stations, do not at all affect radiation levels in these international waterways. Observations are continuing.

[Oleynichenko] Thank you.

BRIEFS

WARSAW PACT THEORETICAL CONFERENCE -- A theoretical conference of generals and officers of the Joint Armed Forces Headquarters of the Warsaw Treaty member countries has been devoted to the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR and to the international importance of the CPSU's experience in resolving the national question. It was pointed out in the reports that the peoples of the Soviet Union are going forward to greet the 60th anniversary of the formation of their state as a friendly family united around the Communist Party and its Central Committee. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2105 GMT 30 Nov 82 LD]

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD051636 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0945 GMT 5 Dec 82

["International Observers Roundtable" program with Vladlen Ivanovich Kuznetsov, international affairs journalist; Edgar Anatolyevich Cheporov, APN political observer; and Yevgeniy Viktorovich Kachanov, all-union radio foreign affairs commentator]

Arab Delegation's Visits

[Text] [Kachanov] Hello, comrades. The past week has been rich in major events of international importance. One of them was the meeting at the Kremlin between Comrades Andropov, Tikhonov and Gromyko and the Arab delegation, which is known as the Committee of Seven, headed by King Husayn of Jordan.

Welcoming the delegation, Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov noted that the arrival in the capital of the Soviet Union of a representative group of prominent statesmen from the Arab world is in itself highly significant. We see it, he said, as one more step in the friendly and constructive development of Soviet-Arab relations which, by and large, have been good for a long time now but which can, no doubt, become still better and still more useful to the cause of the free and independent development of the peoples and to the strengthening of peace in the Near East and throughout the world. Comrade Andropov reaffirmed the immutability of the principled course to which the Soviet Union adheres in Near Eastern affairs. It has always stood and will stand on the side of the just cause of the Arab peoples and of their struggle against Israeli aggression, for freedom and independence, and for a just peace in the Near East.

It was noted with satisfaction at the talks that the Soviet Union's approach to the problem of a comprehensive peaceful settlement in the Near East, as set out in the speech by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev on 15 September this year, and the principles for such a settlement approved by the pan-Arab conference in Fes virtually coincide and that a real possibility is thereby created for broad coordinated actions with the aim of promoting the achievement of genuine peace in the region. At the same time, it was emphasized on the Soviet side that the U.S. proposals on the Near East put forward this September aim to divide the Arab countries, impose on them solutions advantageous only to Israel and the United States and, above all, aim to prevent the creation of an independent Palestinian state.

During the exchange of views on practical ways of achieving a Near East settlement, the attention of the Arab delegation was drawn to the proposal to convene a special international conference on the Near East in which all interested parties, including the PLO, would take part.

UN First Committee

An important event of the past week was the completion of the examination of questions of disarmament in the First Committee of the UN General Assembly. In all, some 60 resolutions were passed, the most important of which were devoted to the search for reliable paths leading to a cessation of the buildup and perfecting of nuclear arsenals. The most constructive and far-reaching of these resolutions were proposed by the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

Those who took part in the committee's discussion characterized the Soviet Union's unilateral pledge not to be first to use nuclear weapons as a historic step.

The socialist power has thereby reaffirmed that its peaceful intentions are unshakable, that its military doctrine is strictly defensive and that it is not trying to achieve military superiority.

The Soviet Union has taken another important step at the present session toward stopping the arms race by proposing the immediate cessation and banning of nuclear weapon tests. That initiative has been supported, together with the socialist countries, by the absolute majority of the nonaligned states, and also by a group of Western countries which realize that Washington's adventurist course spells disaster. The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries have also put forward a number of other important proposals, the common aim of which is to avert the threat of nuclear war and to achieve tangible results at the current arms limitation talks.

Public reaction to all these proposals in the Western countries, -- where the antiwar movement has recently been developing on an unprecedented scale -- has, on the whole, been very positive.

Soviet Foreign Policy

Vladlen Ivanovich, we know that you recently visited Austria. Whac's the attitude there to the policy of the Soviet Union?

[Kuznetsov] In Austria, Yevgeniy Viktorovich, as in many other countries, for that matter, people are sick and tired of being weighed down by international tension. They are reaching out for something to give them calm, strength and confidence. This they derive, I think, from the stability and adherence to principle of Soviet foreign policy, its consistent love of peace. People are won over -- I've seen this for myself -- by the unshakably peaceful intentions of our country. All supporters of detente are impressed by the purely defensive nature of Soviet military doctrine. People value the Soviet Union's renunciation of any attempt to achieve military superiority over another state. And they're attracted, finally, by the Soviet leadership's firm confidence that it is fully within the power of the peoples and peace-loving governments to block the way to the abyss of nuclear war.

Will Soviet foreign policy change? That's a question I was often asked in Austria, where I was lecturing on Soviet foreign policy, its principles and its development over 60 years. From the point of view of a Soviet person, it's scarcely a natural question; it doesn't appear sufficiently justified, either, in the eyes of those competent foreign specialists who are thoroughly familiar with the objective laws and features of the Soviet Union's foreign policy course. But one has to allow for the fact that many people in the West are inclined to judge the policy of other states by the criteria applied in their own countries, one of which says a change of guard means a change of policy.

In the Soviet Union, things are different. Its foreign policy doesn't change along with its leaders, but remains firm and stable in its basic foundations and principles. Its main priorities and directions endure, and are not subject to any opportunistic fluctuations in the international climate. Neither are these postulates affected by changes of personnel, that is all the more true in that the Soviet party and state leadership is a genuinely collegial and collective leadership. In a word, Soviet foreign policy is, in essence, invariable.

It's easy to become convinced of this if we recall certain things and make certain comparisons. What was the list of the priorities of Soviet foreign policy in 1917, when it was only just taking shape, only just emerging? Peace, and peaceful coexistence. Disarmament. Good-neighborliness and cooperation among peoples. Aid to fighters for freedom and independence and the victims of aggression. And how does that list look now? It's exactly the same as it was 65 years ago.

[Kachanov] Vladlen Ivanovich, do you remember, in one of his last speeches in October, 1982, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said: Our line is detente and the strengthening of international security. We will not deviate from it. We will increase our efforts and retain the initiative in international affairs. Those words were destined to be his political testament.

The continuity of our strategic line, in both the domestic and foreign policy of the Soviet Union, was confirmed on 12 November this year by the extraordinary plenum of the CPSU Central Committee as Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, plainly stated. The relay of our peace-loving policy and constructive initiatives continues and is in good hands.

At a time when the land of the October was just entering the arena of history, Vladimir Ilich Lenin promised to do all for peace, to do all for universal peace. Such was the very first commandment of socialist foreign policy and in it lies the essence of its continuity, consistency and stability.

[Cheporov] We will do all, said Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov on 15 November, 1982 -- do all to further strengthen the cohesion of the great community of socialist states and the unity of the ranks of communists in the whole world in the struggle for our common aims and ideals. We will preserve and develop our solidarity and our cooperation with the countries that have liberated themselves from the colonial yoke and with the struggle of the peoples for national independence and social progress. We will always be dedicated to the cause of the struggle for peace and for the relaxation of international tension.

The Soviet Union, in its history of more than half a century, has repeatedly proved its devotion to universal peace. It is still proving it in our time by proposing to the peoples, states and governments that we overcome the present tension and ensure a peace that will be reliable and safe for all.

NATO Meetings

[Kachanov] Yes, Edgar Anatolyevich. While calls for peace and for a strengthening of international security are heard from Moscow, at NATO headquarters, which are situated near Brussels, a series of winter conferences of leading bodies of the North Atlantic bloc has been underway since Monday. Let me remind you that they began with a session of the Eurogroup -- so-called -- of NATO, at the defense minister level. Also in session were the NATO military committee, with the chiefs of staff of the NATO countries attending, the Nuclear Planning Group and the Military Planning Committee. These Atlantic meetings will end with a session of the NATO Council, attended by the foreign ministers. This is to be held on 9 and 10 December.

Many observers note that during this week of NATO activities the main issues at the sessions were problems related first and foremost to expanding the bloc's military arsenals and increasing military spending, to standardizing armaments and to the strategic situation in a number of regions, particularly along NATO's southern flank. Once again the United States is trying to persuade its allies to increase their military spending, clearly considering insufficient the already huge spending which amounted to $280 billion for NATO as a whole last year.

Particular attention will be given, and already has been given, to information activities of the NATO Eurogroup which aim to mislead and stamp out the powerful wave of mass antiwar demonstrations in West European countries.

The leaders of the military departments will also discuss the new strategic doctrine put forward by the Pentagon, the doctrine of a protracted nuclear war, as well as a draft document on the general orientation of NATO's nuclear policies.

[Cheporov] Yevgeniy Viktorovich, the tone for the NATO discussions in Brussels was set by none other than U.S. General Rogers, supreme commander of the NATO Armed Forces in Europe. This is what he said on the eve of this NATO week: He said that the United States and the other NATO countries will be prepared to be the first to use nuclear weapons. The general emphasized that for this purpose the U.S. Armed Forces must possess the whole spectrum of types of nuclear armaments, as he said, from close-range to strategic, in order to make it possible, and I quote, to use these weapons if we consider this to be necessary.

Thus the idea of an aggressive nuclear war against the USSR and other countries of the socialist community has already been embodied in statements made by American politicians, and not only in their statements but, it appears, in the field service regulations of the U.S. Armed Forces. According to the U.S. press, the new training regulations which were adopted this past summer openly sanction preventive use by the United States of nuclear weapons before the start of a wide-front attack by the enemy with the use of conventional armed forces. In other words, the U.S. Army regulations openly permit the use of nuclear weapons by the United States for aggressive rather than defensive purposes.

[Kachanov] At the same session of the NATO Nuclear Planning Group, esteemed radio listeners, U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger presented a report advertising the U.S. Administration's concept of nuclear strategy and trying to prove the need to deploy 100 MX intercontinental ballistic missiles. What sort of missiles these are can be judged by the fact that many military experts and even politicians in the West conclude: These missiles possess increased precision; each one of them is armed with 10 powerful independently targetable warheads. These missiles would become not defense weapons but weapons for a first nuclear strike. In the opinion of the CHICAGO TRIBUNE, the U.S. Administration's intention to deploy MX missiles is evidence that, I quote, Washington has not given up the dangerous idea of starting a thermonuclear war and achieving victory in this war.

[Cheporov] But there is also a very different reaction to the presidential decision on MX deployment. AFP reported that the impending deployment of these missiles in the United States has been received with satisfaction by the U.S. allies in NATO. NATO circles as well as a number of European politicians interpret this step taken by the U.S. President as a purely American problem. It is not our business, Margaret Thatcher, the British prime minister, stated, to give advice to the United States on what to do with its strategic nuclear force. What does this mean? It means that the new round in the missile arms race being whipped up now by the United States, according to statements of this kind, poses no threat to Europe. In applauding the U.S. President's decision, Margaret Thatcher and those in NATO who think as she does are trying to give the impression that somehow the evaluation of the correlation of strategic forces between the United States and the USSR -- for MX is a weapon of just that kind -- is beyond the sphere of their competence.

In my view, such an approach is merely a turned-around version of the thesis about a limited nuclear war. The generally known version of this thesis concerns waging a war against the USSR from European territory. According to what may be called the trans-Atlantic version -- with the inclusion of MX missiles -- the war against the USSR is to be waged from the territory of the United States. In the first instance, according to the Washington strategic design, it is the Americans who remain safe; according to the second option, according to NATO, it is the West Europeans who are safe. However, everyone knows that a limited nuclear war is an impossibility, regardless of the caliber and radius of action of the missiles to be employed. This is so because any nuclear conflict is fraught with the danger of growing into an overall nuclear catastrophe. Therefore, no one of sound mind, knowing that the Pentagon views the MX as a first-strike weapon, would dare vouch that Europe will escape this catastrophe. Thus, West European politicians have no right to shrug off the responsibility for the fate of the continent, in the face of American missile adventurism.

[Kachanov] In glancing further, beyond the sphere of military and diplomatic events to the problems of trade relations between the countries of the West, we can see that the method underlying all Washington's relations with the allies remains the same; the United States continues to demonstrate the same imperial egoism in its desire to subjugate its partners.

GATT Session

One of the main events during the past week comes to mind here, the Geneva session of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, or GATT for short. On the eve of this event, William Brock, U.S. representative at the trade talks, compared world trade to a pie, and called upon the U.S. partners to aim not at preserving their own share of the pie but, instead, the try and bake a bigger pie; in other words, to try and increase the volume of world trade.

However, despite the heated nature of the discussions at the Geneva meeting, the participants did not even manage to bake a generally acceptable final document. Yes, the chief result of the GATT session is that no step was made toward resolving the crisis problems facing Western economies. The reasons for this lies in the sharpness of contradictions between the capitalist competitors in their struggle for markets and -- this is extremely important -- in the destabilizing effect of U.S. policies and world trade. The very vivid words with which William Brock wanted to convince the West Europeans and Asian partners of the support of American policies were deciphered in Geneva to mean generally only one thing, not concern for the future of trade but merely a desire to cut out for the United States alone as large a share of the pie as possible -- naturally at someone else's expense.

[Kuznetsov] The confrontation in Geneva demonstrated yet again that in calling upon its partners to give up the temptation of protectionist policies, the United States itself has no intention of following this advice, and indeed never intended to do so. A recent report by the Institute of International Economics shows that the United States makes wide use of the practice of limiting access of goods from abroad to its internal market, particularly of cars, steel, ready-made clothing, sugar and television sets. At present there are more than 100 draft bills before the U.S. Congress which envisage the introduction of various restrictions against competitors. And indeed, typical of such policies is the Washington decision to adopt sanctions against Western suppliers of equipment for the Siberia-West Europe gas pipeline.

The U.S. President issued a demonstrative warning on the eve of the GATT session, that he will have no hesitation in making use of the 1974 trade law's emergency powers to enforce a restriction on the import of special grades of steel from Western Europe to the United States. Let there be no doubt, the President stated, we intend to use our full force to achieve these aims. And the American delegation in Geneva acted in strict accordance with the President's orders. Its aim was that all countries, including the EEC Ten, should open wide their doors to American goods, to the operation of American firms, banks, insurance and transport companies.

[Kachanov] But let us recall, Vladlen Ivanovich, that the Ten, the Common Market countries, rejected all these demands. The partners, as we see, are less and less inclined to agree to risk their own interests to suit the leader across the ocean. Such a reaction is a reflection of the changed balance of forces in the Western camp. In 1980 the combined gross national product of the Ten exceeded the corresponding GNP of the United States, and the EEC is now a recognized center of world capitalist trade. It has three times the U.S. share in world exports. The currency reserves of the Common Market countries are almost 10 times the American reserves. All the same, if not for this very reason, the United States continues to insist on its right to dictate conditions to its partners. As one might expect, at the session loud protests, as never before, resounded from the developing countries against the economic expansion of Washington and of the other capitalist countries, against inequitable conditions for trade and the granting of credits and technology.

These protests are more than justified. It is known that while the West exports industrial goods worth $249 billion to the developing countries, their purchases of such goods from the countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America, due to the limitations imposed, total only $64 billion.

[Kuznetsov] The Geneva GATT session ended, in effect, in failure. And this means that a new impetus has been given for a still greater growth in protectionism, an exacerbated trade war, and as a result of this, an increase in unemployment. The Western countries would undoubtedly like to achieve some form of agreement among themselves, to agree if only on the rules of the competitive struggle. But it proved that they were in no condition to do this, primarily because their relations are based on a desire to solve their problems at the expense of their rivals; and with the world economy in a state of crisis, this trend is intensified.

Socialist Community Successes

[Kachanov] You have in mind, of course, the economy of the capitalist world. But see what a contrast to this is provided by relations in the world of socialism, between the countries which have taken the road of building socialism. I think it apt here to cite the example of Laos, which this week, on 2 December, marked the seventh anniversary of the overthrow of the monarchist regime.

Relying on the assistance and support of the Soviet Union, Vietnam and the other countries of the socialist community, the Lao people, under the leadership of their Marxist-Leninist party, have achieved amazing successes in this comparatively short period. Let me quote a few figures. The gross national product has increased by 43 percent; per capita national income by 40 percent; output in agriculture and forestry increased by approximately 50 percent. And bear in mind that under the monarchist regime the Lao economy was oriented mainly to Western markets, and the Pentagon's Indochina war left the country in ruins. Everything had to be built practically from scratch. Here, a tremendous role was played by the internationalist asistance of the socialist countries.

As a result, by 1980 the problem of making the country self-sufficient in agricultural products had already been solved in the main. The rebuilding of the economy on a socialist basis also involved great social changes, such as the growth of the cooperative movement and efforts to eliminate illiteracy, poverty and disease. Quite recently, the vast majority of the Lao could neither read nor write, whereas now 85 percent of the population is literate. Before the revolution, doctors in Laos could be counted on one's fingers, but now there are 10,000 medical workers. For Laos, with a population of 4 million, this is a large figure. It may be stated with confidence that not one country of Africa, Asia or Latin America developing along the capitalist road can boast such rates of progress. In the international field, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, together with the other socialist countries, consistently pursues a peace-loving course directed toward the development of relations with all other countries and the solution of all international conflicts through peaceful means.

Dialogue, Detente

[Kuznetsov] In our complex world, so full of contradictions, it is very important to strive for agreement, for the elimination of everything that prevents the people's living and working in peace. The Leninist strategy of the CPSU, the Leninist strategy of the Soviet state in international affairs, opens up sufficiently wide opportunities for constructive work for the sake of peace and for settling all unresolved questions, for the sake of limiting and reducing armaments. And there is much to be done here, by way of developing a political dialogue on the international scene.

There was great significance, in this respect, in the meetings and talks in Moscow in mid-November this year between the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and other Soviet leaders and the heads of foreign delegations and leaders of numerous socialist, capitalist and developing states and communist and workers' parties, who came to honor the memory of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. Over 150 high-level delegations from over 100 socialist, liberated and capitalist countries, from communist and revolutionary-democratic parties visited the capital of the Soviet Union.

Judging from numerous international reactions which are still coming in, the contacts in Moscow instilled in people's hearts new hopes for the preservation of peace and the overcoming of the present difficulties in the development of the process of detente. These contacts again demonstrated that the Soviet Union is always available for honest, equitable, mutually-beneficial and friendly cooperation with any state that desires it.

[Kachanov] Well, esteemed comrades, on that, we end our program of International Observers Roundtable. Goodbye, all the best.

'STUDIO 9' DISCUSSES REAGAN SPEECH, WORLD ISSUES

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["Studio 9" program moderated by Prof Valentin Sergeyevich Zorin, political observer of Soviet television and radio, with Academician Georgiy Arkadyevich Arbatov, director of the United States of America and Canada Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences, and Aleksandr Yevgenyevich Bovin, IZVESTIYA political observer]

[Text] [Zorin] Hello, comrades, we are meeting with you for our monthly program, our discussion in Studio 9 of the Ostankino television center, in order to discuss important events of world politics. I will begin by introducing the participants in today's talk: Academician Georgiy Arkadyevich Arbatov, director of the United States of America and Canada Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences, and Aleksandr Yevgenyevich Bovin, IZVESTIYA political observer.

Important events are presently occurring on the world's political arena, from the course and results of which -- and this can be said without exaggeration -- much depends in the destiny of mankind. And it seems that today we will discuss some of these events.

Reagan Address, Arms Talks

One of the important factors in the current world situation is military and strategic balance, or the balance of forces as it is sometimes called, which has formed in past years between the Soviet Union and the United States of America. Quite recently, a few days ago, new plans of the Reagan government were announced in Washington which are aimed at disturbing this balance in favor of the United States. Now, it seems that we are not simply talking of the United States. Now, it seems that we are not simply talking about just another routine step by Washington, but about actions which express the general trend of the current Republican Party administration. This is why I would like you, Georgiy Arkadyevich, to begin our discussion by expressing your opinion on this new program which has just been announced in Washington.

[Arbatov] Well, we are talking about President Reagan's address which attracted everyone's attention. It attracted attention for a number of reasons, and not only because of its content, which generally was not notable for saying anything new -- if we exclude the verbal setting. It attracted attention primarily because it was the first address, the first such major appearance of the American President addressed not only to the Americans but, as it was understood, to the Soviet Union as well, to the Soviet leaders, since the death of Comrade Brezhnev and after Comrade Andropov was elected general secretary of the party's Central Committee.

Generally, as far as the content is concerned, if we remove all of the words, the gist of what remains is essentially only the military program, the program on the so-called MX missiles. However, the essence of it all is that the United States once more confirmed, President Reagan once more confirmed, the U.S. course for military superiority. And it should be said that he, practically, could not even conceal the fact -- although recently these words are being used somewhat guardedly -- that superiority is of course what the American leaders are dreaming of and something that they recall with genuine emotion.

I will permit myself to quote one passage. Reagan said here: At the beginning nothing threatened peace in the world insofar as only we, the United States, had any real power and we used it for the benefit of man.

Now, I would be interested to know what would be said about this -- and it is a question of nuclear might -- by the people of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, the Koreans, Vietnamese, Puerto Ricans and many other people. And we well remember the cold war and nuclear blackmail, the Caribbean crisis when the world found itself on the brink of war, and all of this was during those beneficial -- in the point of view of the Americans, some Americans -- days of American military superiority.

I think that, on the contrary, if history showed something convincing it was the fact that it was precisely parity, after parity in the military and strategic sphere was established as a result of Soviet efforts -- and this was recognized as a satisfactory correlation of forces by the Americans as well at a certain stage, which ensured more stable conditions and opened the opportunity for successful talks on disarmament and somehow made the cause of peace more reliable. Another peculiarity of this Reagan address, of course, is the completely unusual [neobychnoye] hypocrisy.

[Bovin] The President put it as follows: I am receiving letters from American school children and in these letters they write that they are afraid of war and I would like very much for American boys and girls not to be afraid of war, so to speak, and to be tranquil and so, to this end here is [$] 26 billion in order to set up another 100 modern missiles. This, approximately, is his logic.

[Arbatov] Yes, that is now it was stated in this address. Obviously, President Reagan aspired to the role of children's friend, but this is just as convincing as the role which he determined for the new American missile, calling it a "peacekeeper." He declared that the aim of this missile is precisely to ensure paace and that this entire costly program is being undertaken by the Americans primarily for the successful progress of the strategic arms limitation talks.

[Bovin] It is precisely the note of hypocrisy in this statement -- and generally it heavily underscores all American policy at present -- that may not have much political significance, but it somehow undermines trust in what they say. Let us say that they propose certain measures aimed at strengthening peace. Well, even these measures are rather strange. Take, for instance, their series of proposals on limiting arms. Take the zero option which is presently under discussion in Geneva. It is quite obvious that it is a proposal which is not acceptable to the Soviet Union and they cannot fail to understand this.

[Arbatov] Because it is a zero option only for the Soviet Union...

[Bovin interrupts] Yes, it...

[Arbatov] ...and by no means for the United States.

[Bovin] Yes, and not for the West. And they cannot fail to understand this. And insofar as they make this proposal it means that they are premeditatedly putting us in a position whereby, yes, it is Moscow pulling, Moscow hindering and Moscow rejecting. Or let us take the proposal on strategic arms. Again, Reagan and all his advisers know quite well that 70 percent of our nuclear potential lies in landbased missiles. But not so for the Americans. Yet nonetheless the first thing they propose is that we limit the area where we have superiority, yet what they have more of, let us say submarines, they do not mention. And again the logic is the same. Unacceptable proposals are made. We say no. They say: Look at Moscow, it is intractable, it does not want to meet us halfway, and so on and so forth.

[Arbatov] It seems to me that generally a certain standard of behavior can be seen. The Americans push through their military programs and generally do not mince their words. The programs must be substantiated. The present government appeals predominantly to the right wing of its voters, the potential ones, and the political circles which support it. Then suddenly it meets opposition and difficulties and then it carries out a kind of rhetorical pirouette. Suddenly they speak of peace, make certain gestures and then make proposals which are deliberately calculated to be unacceptable. You see, generally there is a saying that nowhere are lies as gross as they are in war or duing a hunt. I would add that this goes for the arms race as well. This is quite understandable because we are talking about forcing people to accept the creation of a great threat and danger, besides they must do this at their own expense. (?Of course)...

[Zorin interrupts] Georgiy Arkadyevich, it is curious that on the one hand, as you have correctly noted, attempts are made to put the blame for difficulties in the talks on the Soviet Union, while on the other hand, in connection with the President's proposal, his address to the Congress appropos the creation of this new strike force of 100 superpowerful MX missiles, Reagan, according to the U.S. secretary for defense, warned congressmen that if his proposal is rejected by Congress the United States will have nothing to do at the talks in Geneva.

[Arbatov] Yes, obviously the logic of all this can be seen very clearly. Essentially what we have here in the MX program is a proposal that after all means 100 missiles with 10 warheads each, missiles which obviously represent first-strike weapons and not simply deterrence weapons. These weapons are a system which can in the second half of the eighties change the correlation of forces in this sphere, in the military and strategic sphere, to the advantage of the United States. With the aid of this threat they attempt to force us to adopt American conditions at the talks in Geneva....

[Bovin interrupts] Yes, the condition that we will deploy these if you do not agree with us...

[Arbatov interrupts] Yes, we will deploy these missiles. But if we agree and accept what they propose in Geneva it will mean that we will reduce the number of warheads nearly three times and the number of carriers by nearly one and a half times. This means we will be in an even worse strategic position. In other words this frivolous game around very serious things shows precisely that up to now this administration has not gone further than political maneuvers or further than various verbal and rhetorical tricks in the sphere of arms limitation.

[Arbatov] Now it is interesting, this week I talked to two diplomats here in Moscow and naturally covered, agreed and argued over this whole spectrum of questions. And I said, after all, if we cast aside the details, then there remains this feeling of finding things difficult to believe at the moment and it is therefore difficult to have dealings with you, and what remains is that general feeling of being left with an unpleasant taste in the mouth. My interlocutor said to me: Well, after all, this is not really how it is. Believe me, Reagan really wants peace. Reagan does not want to trick you, he seriously wants all this. Now what in the world can we do now to make you believe us?

Well, what do you think? What can the Americans do for us to believe them?

[Arbatov] This is on the whole a very typical American approach regardless of their subjective desires be they sincere or not. [indistinct interjections] This is a kind of search for very simple solutions, and they are trying to do the same to us. So they set conditions that the Americans are prepared to normalize relations if we fulfill a number of conditions. First of all this means concessions to them at the talks on intermediate-range weapons, on strategic arms, and in Madrid they want concessions according to their demands in the sphere of so-called human rights. Furthermore, to change our policies in Afghanistan...

[Bovin interrupts] To make Lech Walesa president of Poland.

[Arbatov] Yes, it is not clear what they want regarding Poland, for instance, that we should perhaps actually help sweep away General Jaruzelski and put Walesa in his place; Latin America and so on and so forth.

This is not our approach. We consider that, strictly speaking, we have no reason -- no, we reject these things because we have not imposed sanctions on anyone, we did not violate any agreements and did not break off any talks.

Overall, if you take it from the very beginning, we held the door open all the time for dialogue and more than once said that we want a dialogue and so forth. So the matter here depends on the Americans and things could be simply started with this. And we have made no preliminary conditions such as this strictly speaking, this would not have been right. You see things are not done this way in politics and if the Americans want to prove the validity of their intentions there is a colossal sphere of possibilities. They include all sorts of talks, attainment of realistic positions. I do not want to say which one so that it would not be taken as a response, that I am trying to propose some preliminary conditions. This is to ultimately begin implementing those agreements which we signed, on airways, consular conventions and on cultural and scientific exchange and so on to lower the intensity of this rhetorical campaign, this generally propagandist and malicious campaign being conducted against the Soviet Union. Why isn't this being done?

It seems to me that people who ask these questions nevertheless fail to reach the roots of current U.S. policy. Before me is a book that has just come out in the United States. It is called, well, I would translate it "With Enough Shovels" by Robert Scheer. Well, the name is strange. Why does he quote the deputy U.S. secretary of defense who, discussing nuclear war, said that this is no problem at all. If there were enough shovels, one needs to dig a trench, cover oneself with say a door and boards torn off something, spread a little dirt on top and everything will be all right. This book researches the views of the U.S. leadership -- all their statements and interviews with them are collected here -- on questions of war and peace and relations with the Soviet Union.

I generally think that this book reveals many things for those who have not pondered over this, because gathered together it all really makes an impression and generally it quite clearly shows that the people who determine U.S. military and foreign policy to a significant extent -- Rostow, Nitze, Perle, Pipes and dozens of others -- perhaps do not want nuclear war, as Scheer emphasizes, but they persistently cling to the course of confrontation against any agreements. And here I will quote Scheer. He concludes that the ultimate aim of these nuclear hawks is to intimidate, undermine and finally transform the Soviet Union with the help of the threat of nuclear war. Of course this aim is unrealizable. It was unrealizable before when the United States had superiority and all the more now. But, while they cling to it -- and it is shared to a certain extent, perhaps to a significant extent, by both the U.S. President and many members of his Cabinet -- it predetermines a quite definite policy, and everything else that happens on this basis...

[Indistinct interjections]

[Arbtov continues] This foundation, yes, they persistently cling and this is precisely what they do not want to abandon. Generally I would not like to restrict myself to abuse of the current administration and the President. I think that after all they do not deserve that and the President and the administration probably deserve some words of praise. Well, I would like to be correctly understood. I do not want to say that this is a good President. It is not my business to assess him, that is a matter for the Americans. However, I think that so far in many respects this has been a beneficial presidency and a beneficial administration...

[Indistinct interjections]

[Arabatov continues] Reagan is called a great communicator, by communications meaning, in other words, the mass media. He knows how to appear on television and so forth. Well his past probably taught him. However, I would call him a great enlightener. After all, with his activities he has in an amazing way laid bare many things, revealed them, made them absolutely clear and first and foremost that there is a threat of nuclear war, that it is not someone's invention or a thing of the past and this is one of the reasons for such a rapid and broad upsurge of the antinuclear movements. The President himself attributes this to the activities of communists. I feel that he is obviously a modest person. Generally, if an award is ever made for this then one of the first laurel wreaths should be placed around Mr Reagan's neck.

[Zorin] Because he has frightened...

[Arbatov interrupts] But of course, yes. He showed a new [words indistinct], showed that political extremism is not a thing of the past, that quite extremist minded people can come to power even in a country which prides itself on its democracy and everything. He showed that primitive anticommunism and troglodyte anti-Sovietism are also not things that hide somewhere in corners and in the labyrinths of political life but can simply be on the surface as a basis for state policy. And I think that all these lessons turned out perhaps to be opportune and somehow mobilized people to an understanding, an understanding of these serious dangers.

[Bovin] Generally, all the same, by nature I am probably an optimist. However, here I somehow seem to lack optimism now. When I look at everything that is happening then of course, talks with the Americans should be held, talks, more talks and perhaps yet more talks. These talks need to be held; compromises must be sought and something needs to be done, so to speak.

However, judging by what is happening and judging by what I see, what is being said and done in Washington, I am nevertheless coming to the conclusion that we will not be able to agree on anything serious with the current administration. This is perhaps a rare case when I would like to be mistaken but I repeat that I am coming to this conclusion.

[Arbatov] I cannot say that there is no basis for such an opinion and generally of course probably no one would seriously contend that it will not happen this way, but differently. I feel that nevertheless it is not worth approaching this problem in this way. Politics, real politics can prove more complex than such views and forecasts. Of course I would not take it upon myself to make any forecasts for these 2 years, especially as, I repeat, there is much that disposes one to be fairly pessimistic.

However, I think that the policy we have seen to date -- of closely following and looking for the smallest change in U.S. behavior, leaving the door constantly open, and if any changes of position actually occur it will never bypass this attention and be left unanswered -- this policy was, is and will remain it seems to me the wisest, since we are talking about a very serious thing, about Soviet-U.S. relations, on which of course not everything depends, yet on which very, very much depends in our political life today.

[Bovin] Well, we will hope that life will teach.

[Arbatov] Yes, life is, of course, a teacher.

Pipeline Sanctions

[Zorin] I would like now to switch to another question, another problem which evokes a lot of commentary in the world press.

We are talking about Washington's recent decision to cancel economic sanctions against those firms and companies, first of all the West European ones, which take part in the construction of the gas pipeline from the north regions of our country to West Europe. Aleksandr Yevgenyevich, what do you think is behind this quite sensational -- at least it is presented in such a way -- move of Washington's?

[Bovin] Well, what can be behind it? A simple thing is behind it. The Americans have overdone it! In brief they have overdone it, gotten it in the neck from their own partners and have been forced to go back on their word. In principle, all the scandals here that took place between them and West Europe in connection with gas pipes and sanctions that Reagan introduced and was later forced to cancel are of course only a symptom. However, beneath this, fundamentally, there is a very difficult evolution of relations between America and and Western Europe.

The Americans still cannot get used to the fact that Europe is not the same West Europe that it was 10 or 15 years ago. I will give two figures in example. West Europe has overtaken America in 1980 in its gross national product. As far as world trade is concerned, their level of trade exceeded that of the United States by three times, making West Europe the center of world trade. The Americans just cannot understand this. Sometimes in the past, if you remember the end of the sixties and the beginning of the seventies they did try to adapt themselves to new partnerships, equal partnerships, etc. But it did not go further than talks. At the end of the seventies the Americans simply began an offensive against West Europe by imposing on it their views and ideas and frightening it with the Soviet threat. All in all, West Europe rebelled, not wanting to be on its knees, because it has its own interests and ideas and a personal interest, say, in the development of detente. Although the Americans began to sink this detente with Reagan's coming to power and a little earlier, detente has more value for West Europe than for the Americans, and West Europe used all means to resist.

Of course, having said all this, it does not mean that a split has developed -- it is still far from a split, because there are some class and social bases for transatlantic solidarity which undoubtedly remain -- but if we talk about policy, then many cracks are appearing and it seems they will try to mend them. However, they will continue to appear over and over again while American policy continues to balance on the edge of stupidity and irresponsibility which, by the way, was illustrated by those sanctions.

A lot was written about the President supposedly not wanting to cancel those sanctions but there are after all pragmatists in the government, like Shultz for instance, who continued to pressure him and finally convinced him that they should be cancelled or it would be very bad as far as the allies were concerned. He agreed to this. However, here once again was the same old thing we have just talked about, the perfectly obvious hypocrisy just like we said. I am canceling the sanctions, he said, because we have reached an important agreement with the allies on making trade with the Soviet Union much harsher than any sanctions.

[Arbatov] The President does not even give one an opportunity to believe him. [laughs]

[Bovin] On the very next day the French, the Dutch and the EEC Commission came forward and all said there was no such important agreement. There was an agreement in principle to review this problem in light of its strategic significance, but how it will be reviewed is another question altogether. It is a long-term affair.

Differing Mideast Approaches

[Arbatov] To this can be added a serious and growing discord even in those spheres where its existence only recently would have been difficult to suspect. The Near East is one of the examples where the situation, as a matter of fact, has worsened in very many directions and the West, in essence, now has two different approaches.

[Bovin] Yes, the Europeans look at these things more flexibly. They consider the significance of the Palestinian issue far more than is being done in Washington. And again, in general, the clumsy American policy is also not quite acceptable. Especially when the problem now is very accute after all those Lebanese events, after the Lebanese tragedy. By the way, comrades, you know that King Husayn, who heads the group of Arab countries' representatives, the group which was named at the Fes conference, visited Moscow this week in order to pass on to leading states the views of Arab states on the Near East adopted in Fes. They visited America and other countries and now they have come here.

Our position here is clear. We have repeatedly stated it. We see the center, the nerve center of this problem, of course, to be the establishment of a Palestinian state, without which the Near East conflict cannot be solved by any means. And there are other things we have already frequently discussed. The Americans simply do not want to agree with this. Now this is what we have! Of course, the Americans have strong positions in the Near East. They are strong becuase only they can put pressure on Israel.

But their weakness lies precisely in the fact that they do not want to use this power of theirs. They always vacillate. On the one hand, they support Israel, for instance, despite all contraditions, conflicts and various quarrels; while on the other hand they do not want to spoil their relations with the Arab states. So they constantly slither about like snakes in the grass. But this kind of policy will also come to no good, of which we have been convinced many times before, many times.

Relations With W. Europe

[Zorin] We have touched on the question of the U.S. position, a position of diktat and attempts to disregard reality in relations with Western Europe, and I think it would be pertinent to talk about the Soviet approach to relations with West European countries.

[Arbatov] Yes, as a matter of fact, I would say that detente started from Western Europe, of course, in relations between the Soviet Union and Western Europe...

[Bovin interrupts] [words indistinct] and in detente.

[Arabatov] Yes, and detente (?developed) in this region. All attempts to choke it failed, despite those difficulties which undoubtedly exist. The Americans and certain West European circles are capable of introducting these difficulties. Generally, of course, all Europeans should not be measured and idealized in the same way, so to speak, because in a whole series of events in Europe, bad events as a whole, their fault could also be observed, particularly in the difficulties which Europe is experiencing now in connection with the plans for deployment of intermediate-range weapons. This is not only the Americans' doing, Europeans are also at fault here. Take Schmidt, the former FRG chancellor, as we recall. The people can independently interpret and evaluate, so to speak, the share of good, positive or negative, contributed by the Europeans into the development of affairs on this continent. The Soviet Union, however, treats Europe not as an adjunct or as a junior partner, but as a very important region with which it wants to build political and economic relations on the basis of detente and peaceful cooperation.

It seems to me that the Europeans themselves are lagging somewhat in their understanding of their new role in the world. They see and feel that they cannot just blindly follow the course of American policy. This is in fact being manifested now in very fundamental things. For instance, in the approach to security problems for the sake of which, in fact, the North Atlantic alliance was formed. It becomes clear, especially now in recent years, that for Americans Europe is a forward [vydvinutyy vpered] theater of military operations, where in case of something one can stage a war and in an extreme situation even stage a war with the aid of nuclear weapons.

For Europeans, you understand, this means death and destruction. For them, Western Europe is not a forward theater of military operations but the only place on the planet where they can live and from which they have nowhere else to go.

There are also some political differences now, you understand. After all, there is a rightist government in America. U.S. Secretary of the Interior James Watt once said -- and his words became catchwords in the United States -- that there are two types of people in the United States, Americans and liberals. Today, the Europeans have similar ideological differences with us of course. On the other hand, many European governments and social democratic and liberal circles in Europe are now already in confrontation...

[Bovin interrupts] The figure now is...

[Arbatov interrupts] ...with the Americans.

[Bovin] Of 19 states in Western Europe, social democrats are either in power or are participating in governments in 10 of them.

[Arbatov] That is correct. And by the way, if Reagan has dealt quite ruthlessly with his own liberals, his own liberal opposition -- I generally mean that wing of the Republican Party -- the European liberals and social democrats understand that they will be favored only in this manner in extreme necessity. This creates a certain friction...

[Bovin interrupts] No matter how Mitterrand tried to please the Americans, everything nonetheless ended as it should. So, there it was, a flare-up because of these very same sanctions, in fact a very severe flare-up of French-American differences.

[Arbatov] Yes, generally speaking on the whole they apparently laid great hopes on the rightist wave in America. What started in Great Britain and followed in America -- that a rightist wave would cover the entire capitalist world.

Somehow this does not appear likely now, because defeats of the rightists are occurring one after another in Sweden, Spain and now in Greece, and the picture appears far more diverse. So you see, of course the Europeans understand it, it must be understood, as Aleksandr Yevgenyevich rightly mentioned, that after all, the level of these differences should not be exaggerated. After all, class solidarity remains, and various very close economic ties and intertwining interests and much else remain, despite existing contradictions.

Now currently all this has found a rather peculiar expression in Europe, where the sentiment that the blame lies equally between the Americans and the Soviet Union, while the Europeans are somewhere in the middle, has taken the upper hand. Of course we should say, no matter how offensive it may be for us Soviet citizens to hear this, it is nonetheless a step forward in comparison to what occurred in the past, when the entire blame for everything was heaped on us.

The main issue is something else, that Europe should by no means be seen -- the Europeans should not see themselves -- as some kind of seed between these two enormous millstones. It is an enormous independent power. However, if the Americans take a course towards cold war, or maybe towards military confrontation in general, then, of course, different political calculations and games follow. But under normal conditions, our aim and our interests are to have regular ties and relations both with Western Europe and with America. And not only with them, but with Japan and China. This is the general course of our policy and I think we are adhering to it very consistently and this is what corresponds to our interests.

PRC Relations

[Zorin] You have brought the discussion to a problem which I would like to bring to the attention of our television viewers, especially when the Soviet Union advocates continuing the policy of detente.

Then, as has been stressed, more than once, we are not only talking about detente in Soviet-U.S. relations and detente with regard to Western Europe, but about detente in other regions of the world, too, particularly in the Far East. In this regard I would like to ask you, Aleksandr Yevgenyevich, to express your opinions on the current status of Soviet-Chinese relations which of course is not insignificant in both the Far East situation and in the world political situation generally.

[Bovin] Well, this topic is of course very important, very much a sore point and very delicate -- however one wants to express it. So far one thing is quite indisputable, for me, for instance, that the atmosphere of Soviet-Chinese -- this can be judged by the nature of the discussions which have been held -- of course the atmosphere was noticeably changed compared to what it was, say, only a year ago. This one can say without any hesitation.

It is another question that those problems that exist and are being, say, put forward [kotoryye skazhem vydvigayut] in Beijing, remain. Consultations have begun and a round of these consultations was held in Beijing in October. They are closed consultations -- journalists are not allowed in. Judging by what has happened so far, on one hand one must realistically conceive that there are still very many difficulties and the obstacles of distrust and suspicion which have accumulated over the years cannot be very rapidly removed and one should not create illusions about any quick and radical changes; but at the same time the impression is created all the same that those fundamental interests of our two neighboring socialist states must work towards the normalization of relations. In this connection I would like to also say that a session of the National People's Congress is now being held in China where a new Constitution is being adopted and is now being discussed at the session. Peng Zhen, vice chairman of the Constitution Committee, delivered a report on the Constitution at this session and I would simply like -- although I know that you very much dislike quotations, Valentin Sergeyevich -- I would nevertheless like to read out two quotations that give an idea of the general approach of the Chinese leadership now to foreign policy.

Here is the first: The fundamental principles of China's foreign policy are independence and self-dependence. Whatever happens outside our country, we will nevertheless resolutely adhere to the policy of independence and self-dependence. This is the first point.

The second point is this: Peng Zhen says: With the consolidation of the socialist system in China both the social roots of our country's capitalation before oppression by any foreign state and the social roots of our country's aggression against other countries in any of its forms have been completely eliminated. Well, I feel that these general principles are quite acceptable for normalization of our relations to be conducted on this basis because naturally we want good-neighborly and equal relations and, I repeat, this would benefit both China and the Soviet Union. This is indisputable.

[Zorin] Aleksandr Yevgenyevich, in connection with what you are now talking out, I would like to share one impression with our television viewers which I received on a recent visit to the United States. I returned quite recently, and when I was there, specifically in Washington, I was struck by the great, I would even say strained, attention with which Washington's official circles keep watch over Soviet-Chinese relations and new developments therein. This is probably one of the biggest concerns or at any rate problems now arousing the greatest attention of Washington's official circles. Georgiy Arkadyevich, I would like to ask you to give your viewpoint on this question.

[Arbatov] Of course they watch them closely and very anxiously, although they often conceal this and sometimes even pretend that it would not be contradictory to U.S. interests -- I am talking about certain official statements -- if the Soviet Union were to normalize its relations with China, although at the same time they try to constantly emphasize that so far nothing very much is being talked about, and so on and so forth.

However, I think much is being talked about. It is of course very difficult to predict now how this process of a certain normalization of relations between the Soviet Union and the PRC will go in the near future. I feel that one can say with a significant amount of certainty that the time when Washington could consider China as a card in the U.S. political game has all the same probably passed.

[Bovin] You know, moreover, that this was the main thing for the Americans. For them relations with China were primarily...

[Arbatov interrupts] Of course.

[Bovin] ... directed at anti-Soviet...

[Arbatov interrupts] Of course.

[Bovin]...aims. This was the main thing.

[Arbatov] Of course, and if we talk about the more distant future I feel that China will not be able to genuinely solve a whole series of world problems such as removing the threat of war, disarmament and many others, and therefore China's return to an understanding of truths and realities of contemporary international life, a broader view of them and a more active participation in international affairs is an event which should be welcomed in every way possible.

[Bovin] I would like to continue your thought and add to it. For us, say, the problem of normalization of relations with China is once again a problem of our anti-American ... [corrects himself] There is no anti-American subterfuge because we are interested in both good relations with China and good relations with the United States. This is natural. Therefore, exactly...

[Arbatov interrupts] And with Japan.

[Bovin] Naturally it is the same with Japan. It is what we were saying about Europe. However, U.S. logic is different. They feel that if we draw closer in any way to a certain country then it surely has to bear some anti-American shade and generally they try to foist this logic on us.

[Arbatov] I think that precisely those who try to distribute guilt in equal portions still do not understand one fundamental asymmetry in Soviet and U.S. policies. For the United States the main enemy is communism and the Soviet Union, the main aim of policies is the destruction of this enemy and absolutely everything is viewed through this prism and subordinate to this aim.

We are aware that the main danger is the danger of world war and the danger of the arms race. The aim of our policies is to render these threats harmless and establish cooperation with the widest circle of countries possible to solve these and other problems which face mankind today.

Soviet-Japanese Relations

[Zorin] Now we have already mentioned Japan in one comment but I think, Aleksandr Yevgenyevich, that a single remark is insufficient and insofar as we have touched on this, could you perhaps dwell briefly on the problem of Soviet-Japanese relations at the present stage, particularly in view of the fact that a new leader has come to the head of this country's government.

[Bovin] Yes, a new leader has emerged. But judging from what the Japanese papers themselves are writing about Nakasone, he is a fairly rigid man -- a man oriented towards unconditional, so to speak, relations with the Americans and a man oriented towards strengthening Japan's military might.

At present, of course, this is only being written in the papers. We will have to see how it all turns out. But it seems that certain changes in this direction could occur now. The second point is that Japanese papers often write that Moscow neglects relations with Japan, that it does not pay attention to relations with Japan. But this is not quite so. For us, and we have repeatedly said this, we are interested in good relations with Japan, both political and economic, and any others. But the fact is that in recent years the Japanese Government, rather Japanese Governments, have generally behaved themselves, well, not in the friendliest way by far, in relation to the Soviet Union. This was manifested in the fact that to some extent they followed the American policy of trade and economic pressure on the Soviet Union and that they generally submitted -- maybe reluctantly at times -- to pressure in the sphere of militarization, and eventually in that ballyhoo, that hysterical campaign which is being waged over the so-called northern territories -- the four southern Kurile Islands.

Besides, in connection with Japan, we have here another example of American hypocrisy. It is common knowledge that Japan renounced all its rights to the Kurile Islands when it signed the San Francisco Treaty. The signature of the United States of America appears on this treaty. So here is another example of when they violate their own signature, because the Americans are now openly and officially expressing their support for the Japanese claims to these very same four islands of the Kurile chain. So here too we see the frivolity and inconsistency, so to speak, of American policy.

Now to end with Japan. Well, we are for developing the entire spectrum of Soviet-Japanese relations. We must now see what Tokyo will do under its new government.

Crisis Situations

[Zorin] Many people in the world today are attempting to find the answer to the question of where the roots of the serious difficulties lie, those crisis situation which emerge in the international arena. There is no doubt that these difficulties are extremely great and the crisis situations are very dangerous. This is obvious. It seems just as obvious that these emerging difficulties and crises are not coincidental and do not emerge simply at the evil whim of one or another politician, rather are caused by serious and objective circumstances. Now, Georgiy Arkadyevich, how do you think...

[Bovin interrupts] Serious objective and serious subjective, I would add...

[Zorin interrupts] Possibly subjective, too. But I would nonetheless like to ask Georgiy Arkadyevich to first of all express his views on these objective questions.

[Arbatov] I understand. I would put it this way, that probably the most important thing lies in the disparity of these objective circumstances and subjective circumstances. If we speak concretely, very deep changes are occurring in the world. They have occurred and are occurring and politics and political thinking are lagging behind these changes and new realities in the world. This gives rise to...[interrupts himself] They are of course lagging not because of some force of inertia in this thinking or by the force of some kind of mercenary interests or traditions, but by the force of a whole series of economic, political and psychological circumstances. Now this disparity gives rise to very many serious problems.

Now if we talk about these changes, the first is of course the fact that we live in the nuclear age. I am speaking about international relations. This essentially should lead to a fundamental change in many foreign policy views, and especially that we can no longer look at military might in the nuclear age as the main deciding instrument of policy. You remember thay used to say that cannons are the main argument of kings. Today this is no longer an argument but a path to suicide, and this truth is in a way verbally recognized by practically everybody. But the pursuit of politics does not stem from this. We see the continuing arms race and the and the completely incredible scenario of a military solution to problems.

You remember they used to say cannons are the main argument of kings. Today this is no longer an argument but a path to suicide, and this truth is in a way verbally recognized by practically everybody. But the pursuit of politics does not stem from this. We see the continuing arms race and completely incredible scenario of a military solution to problems.

Generally speaking, if we take the past decades, they were full of attempts to get out of the dead end into which scientific and technical progress has led military might, and the policies based on it, through the creation of these new monstrous means of mass destruction....

[Bovin interrupts] Well, yes, precisely what we see at present -- the American concepts of limited strategic nuclear war is an attempt to break loose from this strategic stalemate....

[Arbatov interrupts] Yes.

[Bovin] And make nuclear war a rational means for pursuing politics.

[Arbatov] Or at least to convince that this is being done for blackmail...

[Bovin interrupts] Or maybe as some kind of bluff.

[Arbatov] Then at least their own side must be convinced and any possible opponent. They must be convinced that this is possible.

But generally I would say that in the nuclear age Stone Age concepts of thinking are inadmissable, yet we are very often forced to...

[Bovin interrupts] Or the Iron Age.

[Arbatov] Or even Iron Age concepts. Now, take the concept of realism: Everything changes in this regard. You understand how customary it was to consider a realist to be someone who felt military might was the main thing in ensuring security and in ensuring the country's interests, whereas today this is the greatest illusion, to rely on military might. On the contrary, those who were considered idealists -- individuals, people and political movements -- who dreamed of eternal peace and disarmament are now, strictly speaking, rather their slogans, are the only path of salvation of man's civilization and of mankind from very very great troubles.

[Bovin] Now the basis of many difficulties in current policies lies precisely in the fact that the Americans in particular just cannot realize this. They have their own approach, you see. What are they accustomed to? to the fact that America is the wealthiest, the greatest, the strongest and the most this, that and the other. Now what about those who stop obeying America? Well, they were beaten in Vietnam, expelled from Iran and so on. In other words, when they tried to use old methods they found that these methods did not work.

We can come to two conclusions from this; or let us say, when the old way fails it becomes essential to try to adapt to new conditions, to find new methods for pursuing policies. But so far this has not worked for the Americans. It was precisely those groups and factions that came to the top in ruling circles which say: Nothing of the sort.

[Arbatov] It was a revenge for the brief return to common sense.

[Bovin] Yes, yes. Nothing of the sort, they say. It is not we who have to adapt. They must be adapted to our American interests.

Now -- this has not been fully comprehended -- it is now no longer as clearcut; the world is no longer as black and white as it was right after the war. There are new centers of power in the world and many interests are intertwined; nothing is as simple nor are solutions found as easily.

New forces are playing an enormous role, and I do not only mean the fact that military force plays a lesser role while, let's say, economics plays a bigger one, but political factors: political wisdom, courage and skillful policy. Because now -- and I think this was especially graphically manifested in the past couple of years -- mass movements and the sentiments of the masses, of the most ordinary people off the street who were ignored, have begun to play an enormous role. First of all they turned out to be not quite so simple, and often to be a lot smarter than many specialists and politicians. Generally their pressure was quite effective.

Now you cannot fool anyone for long, even yourself. Therefore, to count on coping with such a force by slipping another $100 million to the Voice of America is naive. Only certain policies -- the honest, truthful, clear-cut ones that take the interests of people into consideration -- will ensure long-term and reliable support of the masses.

There is another reality. We are entering -- and when I say we I really mean the world -- difficult times; using the biblical phrase, not fertile but lean years, because of difficulties with resources, population growth, exacerbation of ecological problems and complications created simply by the development of the current economy....

[Zorin interrupts] Because of the high cost of armaments that will appear during this epoch.

[Bovin] [indistinct interjection]

[Arbatov] This is exactly what I would like to cite. That today, you see, even in the richest, most developed countries there will be enormous problems over the next few decades to maintain the standard of living at its present level, not to mention raising it. There will be many other problems. Therefore, many things that until now we enthusiastically indulged in will become an impermissible luxury, particularly the arms race and perhaps even such a thing as the absence of cooperation, because such problems face the world that we should not only simply stop bleeding each other to death, so to speak, we should cooperate actively to cope with these problems....

[Bovin interrupts] Global problems also require global solutions with everyone's participation.

[Arbatov] Without a doubt. Taking stock of all this again brings us to the conclusion which, strictly speaking, was made by our policies a long time ago: that there are no satisfactory alternatives to peaceful coexistence, detente and mutually beneficial cooperation. I think that probably we need to believe in people's common sense, that sooner or later everyone will understand this. But I would say that it is important that this be understood before it is too late. Strictly speaking, this is also the aim of policies, particularly our policies, that these truths reach the broadest masses.

[Zorin] Soviet foreign policy proceeded and continues to proceed from the fact that the course of detente is the basic one in which both the Soviet people and peoples of all other countries are interested. Comrade Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, stated this once again in his speech at the recent plenum, emphasizing that detente has a future and we will struggle for this future.

Well, our time is up. It remains for me to thank you, my colleagues, for participation in our discussion, and our television viewers for their attention. So until our next meeting here in Studio 9, thank you.

SENATE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE APPROVES AID BILL

LD031306 Moscow TASS in English 1118 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Text] Washington December 3 TASS -- The Senate Appropriations Committee has approved the foreign aid bill for 1983 to the tune of 11.5 billion dollars, which is a 250 million dollar increase over the sum requested by the White House.

As usual, the lion's share of the aid -- 2.6 billion dollars -- will go to give military and economic aid to Tel Aviv, the main vechile of U.S. expansionist interests in the Middle East.

RECENT U.S.-USSR TRADE TALKS IN MOSCOW ASSESSED

Shared Interest

PM031153 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 21 Nov 82 Second Edition p 5

[Yelena Kavelina, Boris Sannov reports: "Peace in Europe Gains: American Businessmen Say 'Yes' to Cooperation With the Soviet Union"]

[Text] More than 200 leaders of influential U.S. firms took part in the seventh session of the American-Soviet Trade and Economic Council (ASTEC). The broad representative nature of the American delegation is the best possible evidence of the interest in trade with the USSR on the part of business circles across the ocean. The fact that the meeting was held in Moscow is an indication that this interest is shared in the Soviet capital.

That conclusion was drawn by participants in the Moscow session. Closing the session, Willian Verity, cochairman of the council and chairman of the Board of Directors of America's Armco Steel Corporation, recalled:

"Secretary of State Shultz, speaking at the New York ASTEC meeting, described trade as a bridge to peace. In Moscow we also heard the same words from Nikolay Patolichev, USSR minister of foregn trade. In my view that is the most important thing we wanted to hear and did hear in Moscow. So let us increase trade and lessen friction in relations between our countries. Let us strengthen and build that bridge to peace."

Businessmen Want To Trade

Senator Dole chairman of the U.S. Senate Finance Committee, who took part in the work of the ASTEC session, said that this meeting will be of key significance in trade with the Soviet Union. As a representative of the interests of Kansas farms, Dole stressed that the producers of U.S. agricultural output would like to be reliable partners in trade with the Soviet Union.

Robert Lundeen, president of the America's Dow Chemicals Company, also came out in favor of deepening and extending business relations with the Soviet Union: "We do more than 50 percent of our business outside the United States. We would not object if all of that part of our business was associated with the Soviet Union. Unfortunately the course of Soviet-American trade has recently been slowed by political obstacles, just as boulders and obstructions slow the flow of rivers. Nonetheless rivers do not run backwards -- they continue in the same direction, even if they have to make a new channel."

Many of the participants in the ASTEC session, which took place after a 4-year gap caused by Washington's obstructions, agree with this opinion.

For 3 years the Reagan administration has been methodically destroying trade and economic ties between America and the Soviet Union. What has it gained? The U.S. budget deficit is approaching half a trillion dollars. That is more than the total sum of budget deficits under all U.S. presidents in the last 35 years.

Mutual Interest

"I regard the lifting of economic sanctions as a positive factor," William Verity stated at a press conference. "This is the reason for that decision. We had to reach agreement with our trade partners -- West Germany, France, Italy, Britain and all the others. We were not in step with them. Now we are again in step, and that is very important -- adhering to unified trade rules. At the same time economic sanctions froze American business activity. Now U.S. companies have the opportunity to supply more equipment for the USSR's oil and gas industry. Cooperation in this sphere is of mutual interest. We have been told that the issuing of export licenses for such deliveries will be speeded up. As for the sale of pipes, for instance, they will now be freely supplied to the Soviet Union. That is good news. In any case, that is how U.S. business circles assess it. In my view it is the first step in attempts to increase U.S.-Soviet trade."

"Yesterday Mr Verity predicted that the volume of Soviet-American trade could reach $10 billion in 3 years. Is that realistic? What does the Soviet side think about the potential for Soviet-American trade?" journalists ask.

"The maximum level of trade turnover between the USSR and the United States was achieved in 1979. It then totaled approximately $3.9 billion." Vladimir Sushkov, cochairman of the ASTEC and USSR deputy foreign trade minister, replies. "At that time the council had prepared 48 major projects. Had they been implemented -- and both sides were counting on that -- then the volume of our trade could indeed have reached $10 billion by 1985. But as the U.S. Administration imposed restrictions, trade between our countries fell sharply, particularly after the imposition of the embargo on grain and superphosphoric acid. After this, exports of American equipment to the USSR began to fall.

"However," V. Sushkov stressed, "The huge markets of the USSR and the United States make it possible to export and import. After all, it is well known that the United States is a good importer too. That is why one may say that even the sum of $10 billion mentioned by Mr Verity is not the limit of trade turnover. But to this end we need equal conditions for cooperation and the confidence that if a contract is signed it will be fulfilled."

"Let us hope that sanctions are a thing of the past," William Verity said in conclusion. "We believe we are lucky: We have a new secretary of state who has an excellent understanding of trade. Before leaving for Moscow we met with the U.S. secretary of state. He assured us that the American side will not change the rules during the game. That means that once a contract is concluded, you can be confident we will fulfill it. The Senate and the House of Representatives are examining a draft bill concerning the indissolubility of contracts. American businessmen entertain the hope that this bill will soon be passed. Some 2-3 years ago the United States was one of the most reliable trade partners in the world. We want to regain our reputation."

Embargoed Anti-Soviets

By lifting the embargo on deliveries of machines and other equipment for the "gas for pipes" project, U. S. President Reagan defused the campaign for a boycott of Siberian gas which was being kindled by CIA agents and anti-Soviet centers in West European countries.

Leaders of American firms making equipment for the Siberia-West Europe gas pipeline speak of their satisfaction at the lifting of sanctions. "It has freed our hands," noted the president of one engineering firm holding business talks in Moscow. "I am confident we will make up for lost time."

The FRG industrialists who now frequent Moscow's international trade center, where the ASTEC's work took place, feel no hostility toward their American rivals who have appeared here. "There is room for everyone in trade with the Soviet Union," an industrialist from the Ruhr explains. He believes that the ardor of the instigators of anti-pipeline actions in the FRG is also cooling now. "They themselves are now under an embargo," he laughs.

"I live in Essen," the industrialist goes on. "In that region there are enterprises using Siberian gas. There are enterprises producing equipment for the Soviet gas industry. It has long been clear to me that the U.S. Administration's futile action was doomed to failure. Many people opposed it. Nobody in the FRG believed the gibberish disseminated by Springer's newspapers about thousands of dissidents digging a trench for the pipes by hand. We are in favor of gas from Siberia coming to West Europe and machines and technology being supplied from there to the Soviet Union. That way both sides gain; that way peace in Europe gains."

Verity, Dole Comments

PM031301 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 21 Nov 82 p 3

[Article by APN correspondent V. Markov for SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA: "Being Partners"]

[Text] The seventh session of the American-Soviet Trade and Economic Council (ASTEC) has ended in Moscow. Its membership comprises 208 U.S. firms and industrial trading corporations and 119 Soviet foreign trade and industrial organizations. During the exchange of views the interest of both sides in the development of business cooperation was emphasized. The council's cochairman from the American side, W. Verity, chairman of the Armco Steel Corporation Board, expressed thanks to the USSR Government for its attention to the council's activity.

Among the 250 American participants in the Moscow session of ASTEC were to be found such distinguished representatives of American businessmen as Armand Hammer, president of Occidental Petroleum, Donald Kendall, president of Pepsico Inc., John James, president of Dresser Industries Inc., and others. A U.S. Congressional delegation led by Robert Dole, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, also took part in the council's work.

Senator R. Dole, sharing his impressions of the council's work, emphasized that, despite existing differences, the United States and the USSR must in the interests of all mankind and international security develop bilateral cooperation. He expressed the conviction that the results of this Moscow meeting of both countries' business circles would greatly contribute to an improvement of the atmosphere in Soviet-American relations, and would serve as a powerful boost to trade and economic relations between the United States and the USSR. The American senator responded approvingly to Secretary of State George Schultz' special message to the meeting's participants, and pointed out that, as U.S. Treasury secretary, Shultz had signed in 1973 with Nikolay Patolichev, USSR minister of foreign trade, the intergovernmental protocol on whose basis the council was created.

The chairman of the U.S. Senate Finance Committee condemned attempts to introduce any sanctions with regard to trade and economic ties and to "link" them with issues of a political nature. "It is essential to develop international trade because it strengthens trust between different states and corresponds to the interests of all its participants," said R. Dole. He mentioned that the embargo policy had been subjected to severe criticism in the United States itself because it called into question the reliability of American trading partners and caused considerable harm to the long-term interests of U.S. exports. Senator Dole also spoke in favor of stepping up ties between our two countries in the field of science and technology.

R. Dole observed that significant progress in the Geneva talks is of decisive importance from the viewpoint of ensuring international security and improving Soviet-American relations. He emphasized that a further buildup of military potentials -- and above all nuclear weapons stockpiles -- undermines rather than strengthens international security, and the unleashing of nuclear war theaters the destruction of all mankind. As the American senator believes, the arms race is causing tremendous damage to U.S. economic development, and therefore its continuation is "intolerable."

"Four decades ago the United States and the USSR were allies in the struggle against facism," Senator R. Dole stated. "Now they must do everything possible to improve their mutual relations."

PRC NATIONAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS CONVENES

Zhao Ziyang Report

LD301730 Moscow TASS in English 1704 GMT 30 Nov 82

["At session of PRC National People's Congress" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Beijing November 30 TASS -- The XINHUA news agency reports that Premier of the State Council of the PRC Zhao Ziyang delivered a report on the Sixth Five-Year Plan (1981-1985) at today's plenary meeting of the fifth session of the National People's Congress of the PRC underway here.

The speaker said that over that period it is planned to continue the policy aimed at "a regulation, transformation, putting into order and development" of the country's economy. For this purpose efforts will be taken to solve different problems "inherited from the past" in order to achieve "a more balanced condition of the state budget".

The speaker said that the draft guidelines of the Sixth Five-Year Plan envisage a considerable lowering of the rates of growth of industrial production as compared with the indices for the past 28 years which is explained by the complexity of the tasks of "regulation of the national economy".

Draft on New Constitution

LD041902 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 4 Dec 82

[Text] As the XINHUA reports, the fifth session of the Chinese National People's Congress of the Fifth Convocation, which is taking place in Beijing, has today approved the draft for a new Constitution of the People's Republic of China. This is the fourth constitution of the country since the adoption of the first in 1954. In accordance with the document adopted today, the powers of the Chinese National People's Congress and its Standing Committee are extended, the post of chairman of the People's Republic of China is restored and a new body -- the Central Military Council -- is established.

According to a decision of the Chinese National People's Congress, elections for chairmanship of the People's Republic of China are to be held at the first session of the Chinese People's National Congress of the new, sixth, convocation.

Today's sitting of the session of the Chinese People's National Congress also adopted a decision on the restoration of the former text of the PRC state anthem, which was changed in March 1978.

BRIEFS

MONOGRAPH ON CHINESE ARTIST -- A monograph on the Chinese artist Qi Baishi (1863-1957) has been issued by a Moscow publishing house. The monograph features the biography of the well-known master and gives an idea of his many-faceted gifts. [Excerpt] [Moscow TASS in English 1734 GMT 2 Dec 82 LD]

FOURTH ANNIVERSARY OF USSR-AFGHAN TREATY NOTED

Economy Strengthened

LD042342 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2110 GMT 4 Dec 82

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Nikolay Agayants]

[Text] Today [5 December] is the fourth anniversary of the signing in Moscow of the Treaty of Friendship, Good-Neighborliness and Cooperation between the Soviet Union and Afghanistan. On 5 December 1978 the two states, confirming their fidelity to the aims and principles of the Soviet-Afghan treaties of 1921 and 1931 which laid the foundation for the friendly and good-neighborly relations between the Soviet and Afghan peoples -- I am quoting an excerpt from the treaty -- are full of determination to develop the socioeconomic achievements of the Soviet and Afghan peoples, to guard their security and independence and have decided to conclude a Treaty of Friendship, Good-Neighborliness and Cooperation.

In the past 4 years this cooperation between our countries has been developing in a successful and stable manner. The international assistance of the USSR in strengthening the country's defensive capability, against which the forces of imperialism had begun waging an undeclared war, was of great significance for Afghanistan. In providing economic and technical assistance, the Soviet Union helped -- and continues to help -- the strengthening of the Afghan national economy. Over 70 percent of industrial production now comes from state sector enterprises built with the participation of the Soviet Union. Power stations built with the USSR's assistance comprise over 55 percent of the power generation capacity of the country. Much help has been given in training specialists. In the years of Soviet-Afghan cooperation, about 70,000 qualified workers have been trained altogether. This economic and technical cooperation has facilitated the further development of Soviet-Afghan trade. In the past 4 years, the trade turnover between our countries has more than trebled.

SELSKAYA ZHIZN Comment

LD040822 Moscow TASS in English 0733 GMT 4 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow December 4 TASS -- "This historic document has become a firm basis for relations between our countries and raised them to a qualitatively new level," Georgiy Kuvaldin writes in SELSKAYA ZHIZN in his comments on the 4th anniversary of the Treaty of Friendship, Goodneighbourliness and Cooperation between the USSR and Afghanistan.

Soviet-Afghan trade, economic and cultural cooperation is making good and steady progress, the author states. The Soviet Union's internationalist aid has an important role to play in strengthening the defences of Afghanistan, against which the forces of imperialism and reaction have unleashed an undeclared war.

"Faced with the difficult conditions of continued subversive actions from outside, the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the government of the republic are pursuing a course of extensive social and economic reforms. New industrial plants, including those processing farm produce, are being built in the country." A campaign of issuing to peasants documents entitling them to the right to work the land is very important to Afghanistan, predominantly an agrarian country, the commentary says. Hundreds of thousands of Afghans are attending classes for the eradication of illiteracy. A number of measures have been taken to strengthen organisationally the People's Democratic Party, the leading and guiding force of Afghan society.

"Having rallied round the People's Democratic Party and the government of the republic, the Afghan people are working to build a new life and making tangible progress on their chosen road. Soviet-Afghan relations, sealed by the Treaty of Friendship, Goodneighborliness and Cooperation are an important factor promoting this progress."

USSR CONSUL DENIES MORE 'LENIENT' POLICY ON DRA

GF041811 Karachi NAWA-E-WAQT in Urdu 30 Nov 82 p 1

[Report on interview with Soviet Consul Vladimir (Gebelayev) by NAWA-E-WAQT correspondent Abdul Qadir Hasan in Lahore on 29 November]

[Text] A Soviet diplomat in Islamabad, Mr Vladimir (Gebelayev), has said that the Soviet and Afghan Governments will not brook any more interference in the affairs of Afghanistan, and the Soviet Government has clearly specified its stand to Pakistan in this regard.

In an exclusive interview here today, the Soviet diplomat answered the NAWA-E-WAQT correspondent's queries and said: The Soviet Union will not attack Pakistan because the Soviet Union has never attacked any country up to now, but the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is our friend and we cannot forsake our friends in their hour of need. The Soviet diplomat was speaking on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the Soviet revolution. In answer to numerous questions on Afghanistan, the Soviet representative gave some very definite replies and said: The Afghanistan issue was not created by the Soviet Union, but was initiated by the reactionaries. Only a limited number of troops were sent by the Soviet Union at the request of the Afghan Government, and this request was in accordance with the principles of an agreement made between the two countries. He said: As long as this state of affairs continues. the Soviet forces will remain there and will continue to assist its friends.

In answer to the question of how long the state of affairs will continue, he said: Not for long. The situation is improving in Afghanistan and the government's control is strengthening, but due to increasing foreign interference the difficulties become magnified. If this were to end, the situation would definitely improve.

Question: If what you call foreign intervention does not end, what will be the attitude of the Soviet Union?

Answer: We are not responsible for such speculation and opinions. We have clarified our position to the Government of Pakistan which is informed of our stance. The Soviet Union has never attacked any country and has always fought defensive wars. We wish to maintain cordial relations with Pakistan, but relations are always a two-way street. There are possibilities of bettering relations with Pakistan and the scope is there. Our position vis-a-vis Pakistan remains the same as it was before the Afghanistan issue cropped up. We do not have any differences with the neighborhood [as published] and we are willing to increase mutual friendly ties, but this can only be done if there are reciprocal sentiments on the other side (Pakistan's).

In reply to another question at this point he said: The only impediment to improvement of relations is the Afghan issue, and we have not created this problem.

Answering another question, the Soviet diplomat emphatically said: Foreign intervention has to stop in Afghanistan and we will not tolerate this state of affairs any longer. The Afghan Government's control is increasing.

Question: Will the change in Soviet leadership affect Soviet policy vis-a-vis Afghanistan?

Answer: Definitely not. The Soviet policy is formulated by the highest organization which wields supreme authority, and all our governments follow the same policy. The Soviet representative explained that according to propaganda in the Western world, with the change of leadership in the Soviet Union, a more lenient policy will be adopted, particularly with regard to Afghanistan. But this is not true. This so-called policy would mean that we have become weak. I wish to state clearly that this is mere speculation, and it is fallacious to state that the Soviet Union is encountering difficulties due to Afghanistan and because of this it is being forced to adopt a more lenient policy. The Western politicians are saying that more pressure should be exerted on the Soviet Union so that it will relax its policy further. These are all fallacies, mere fallacies. The fact is that those countries that have created the Afghanistan issue should revise their policies and take a more constructive approach. If conditions improve in Afghanistan, and the country is safe, the Soviet Union will withdraw its forces. But you must remember that the Soviet Union does not forsake its friends.

Regarding the meeting between President Ziaul Haq and the Soviet leader, Andropov, in Moscow, the diplomatic representative said it was very useful. President Ziaul Haq spoke about our great leader Brezhnev with great reverence. It was a very positive meeting and was based on certain principles. Afghanistan was also discussed. This provided an opportunity for understanding each other's viewpoint at a high level and this has had a favorable effect on our mutual relations. In reply to another question, he said: Yes, there could be another meeting between President Ziaul Haq and the Soviet leader, Andropov, but it should have tangible results so that mutual ties improve.

SOVIET POSITION ON AFGHANISTAN REITERATED

'Consistent Policy'

TA011526 Moscow in Dari to Afghanistan 1700 GMT 29 Nov 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Dear listeners, the discussion foisted by the United States upon the UN General Assembly has clearly and plainly demonstrated that America wants to defame the government of the Afghan toilers as well as the Soviet Union through false accusations, and to exonerate before world public opinion the undeclared war against the Afghan people which America is organizing. On the other hand, they are also striving to exploit the Soviet Union's desire for the establishment of peace and a reduction of tension in order to force this country to allegedly agree to change Soviet policy toward the DRA. On the eve of discussions at the United Nations Organization about the so-called Afghan problem, a number of U.S. Government figures made such remarks.

For example, State Department spokesman Hughes said that the United States views the gravity of the situation in relations between America and the Soviet Union to lie with the policy of the Soviet Union in areas like Afghanistan. The State Department representative said: Our position is that a change of Soviet policy in these areas could be effective in the improvement of U.S.-Soviet relations. In other words, Mr Hughes is saying that relations between the Soviet Union and the United States are [words indistinct], but should the Soviet Union change its policy toward Afghanistan these relations can improve. At the same time, they have no intention whatsoever of abandoning their aggressive policy, whereas it is this very policy that caused the Afghan people to face the current tragedy.

Some ask what one can say about such statements. In response to this question it should be said: We highly assess our relations with the Untied States and other Western countries. We support the development adn expansion of economic and other ties which must be founded on the basis of mutual benefits and equal rights. However, this development and expansion of ties can under no circumstances take place at the expense of our friends and revolutioanry brothers, including the Afghan patriots.

The imperialists are futilely striving (?to deal) with the Soviet Union with their own method and approach, and to force this country to desist from its support for the just and legitimate cause of the national liberation struggle of peoples. The Soviet Union's policy is a consistent and deeply principled one. Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, while delivering his statement during the November plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, said the following in this respect: Statements by persons who say that they are ready to normalize relations with the Soviet Union while simultaneously asking the Soviet Union to make concessions to them in many different spheres are at the least not taken seriously. We will never make such concessions.

Of course, these statements by the Soviet leader are totally relevant with regard to Soviet-Afghan relations.

Presence of Troops

GF051428 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Unattributed commentary: "The Debate on the Question of Afghanistan"]

[Excerpts] The UN General Assembly has been debating the question of Afghanistan. This debate has been described as clear interference in the internal affairs of the DRA, an independent and nonaligned country and a member of the United Nations. The initiators of the debate, that is to say the United States and its allies, have used the pulpit of the United Nations to upset the situation in the DRA and and to create an (?impasse) for the Afghan people, who adopted the democratic system for development and made their will known to all. In view of this, no one has the right to force the Afghan people to accept (?this or that) [word indistinct] and social system. The question of Afghanistan does not exist. What exists, hwoever, is the question of armed interverence in the internal affairs of the DRA to undermine the populist system in that country. Washington has spent many millions of dollars to prepare armed basmaks and send them into Afghanistan. Recently a draft bill has been presented to the U.S. Congress aimed at escalating (?terrorist) activities against the DRA.

The United States and its allies are proposing the withdrawal of the limited number of Soviet troops in the DRA while endeavoring at the same time to maintain the situation in Afghanistan and ignoring the causes of tension in that region. [passage indistinct] Obviously the shameless interference in the internal affairs of the DRA has been displayed once again. This is due to the fact that the limited number of Soviet troops in Afghanistan have been sent to the DRA on the basis of the invitation made by the DRA Government and within the framework of the Soviet-DRA friendship agreement and in accordance with the UN Charter.

The Soviet troops have been deployed in the DRA with a view to helping the Afghan Government ward off the attacks on the DRA from outside. Like the Afghan Government, the Soviet Union too has made it known that in the event acts of aggression are terminated against the DRA and in the event a guarantee is given to the effect that the said acts (?will no longer continue), the Soviet military units will be immediately withdrawn from Afghanistan.

Meanwhile, the practical plan put forward by the DRA Government for resolving the situation around the DRA has been taken as a basis for all this. This program stipulates the commencement of peaceful negotiations between Afghanistan and its neighbors, Iran and Pakistan. It also emphasizes that the termination of acts of aggression against the DRA be internationally guaranteed. However, the Western world has not been pleased with this plan. This is due to the fact that removing tension from around Afghanistan is probably not in line with Washington's wish. Washington regards that [words indistinct] is necessary for escalating tension. Our view is proved by the debate of the question of Afghanistan in the United Nations -- a question which has been imposed on the UN body.

U.S. ARMING OF PAKISTAN FORCES CRITICIZED

BK041300 Moscow in Hindi to India 1400 GMT 2 Dec 82

[(Viktor Shibakov) commentary]

[Text] When the military air exercise Jet Stream 1982 reached its completion, the commander of Pakistan's Air Force, Marshal Anwar Shamim, said that the major objective of the exercise was to maintain the high standard of the military capability of Pakistan's Air Force. And it seems the Pakistani authorities wish to achieve this objective not only through the annual exercise but by pinning specific hopes on the supply of 40 F-16 fighter-bombers. These planes can also be equipped with conventional and nuclear weapons for offensive operations. The experts think the acquisition of these planes by Pakistan will greatly enhance the strength of its Air Force. The Pakistani rulers have indicated on several occasions that they attach special importance to the supply of the F-16 aircraft in the military agreement of over $3 billion with the United States. They have also indicated that the extent of the reliability of the American partnership will also depend on this.

These incidents leave no doubt that a time is not far away when the F-16 aircraft will also begin taking part in the Jet Stream military exercise. In October, a ceremony was organized in Texas to hand over the first consignment of planes to the Pakistani representatives. The American magazine AVIATION WEEK & SPACE TECHNOLOGY reported that 86 Pakistani technicians were trained in the training center of the General Dynamics Corporation, which is engaged in the production of the aircraft. The magazine wrote that Pakistan's Sargodha military air base is ready for F-16 planes.

Thus when it was reported from Washington that a difference has emerged between Pakistan and the United States with regard to the supply of the F-16 aircraft, everybody was taken by surprise. The fact is that Washington's leaders do not want to equip the F-16 aircraft with necessary electronic gadgets for navigation avionics and precision bombing. And without these gadgets, Pakistan does not want to buy the F-16 aircraft. It threatened that the $1.1 billion deal could be postponed.

Many questions arise in this regard. Was there any need to divulge a fact when its authenticity is rather difficult to verify? It is only the seller and the buyer who know whether or not the F-16 planes will be equipped with the electronic gadgets. It should be pointed out that even without these gadgets the F-16 aircraft will remain offensive and its military might will not be reduced.

However, the secret of the firm has been revealed. There are definite reasons for unraveling the mystery. It is true that Pakistan did not take the initiative in this regard. Pakistan, which is under the burden of billions of dollars of loans and whose rulers link their militarization program with the supply of American arms, can only play to the tune of the United States. It seems that a new bargain is under way on the pretext of the alleged differences over the F-16 aircraft.

It is known that the Pakistani president wants to visit Washington. It is possible that the question of Pakistan's large-scale involvement in American military preparations in Asia might be raised. The United States has not given up its return for its arms. It may be that the question of equipping the F-16 planes with the electronic gadgets is linked with these plans of the United States. But even today, the Asian press writes that this smokescreen will soon vanish and Pakistan-U.S. relations will not depend on whether or not the electronic gadgets will be fitted in the F-16 planes.

THE TIMES OF INDIA newspaper reported that Islamabad's rulers have many influential friends in Washington, especially in the American Defense Department, who still consider Pakistan a very useful collaborator in promoting the interests of their nation in this region. As is well known, one of the objectives of American strategy in Asia is to provide itself with the means to act at a time of worsening conditions in the developing nations.

The United States considers South Asia a critical region where nonaligned nations with independent foreign policies exist. The United States wants to talk with these nations on the basis of an imperialistic policy. With this objective in mind, it also indulges in various activities. These activities include the establishment of military bases, deployment of warships in the Indian Ocean and the formation of the Rapid Deployment Force. The arming of Pakistan, said to be serving the cause of U.S. policy, is wholly in keeping with its policy of diktat toward Asian affairs. However, this role seems to be rather unattractive.

U.S. assurances about its desire to maintain normal relations with all South Asian nations are not at all consistent with its arms supplies to Pakistan. The arming of Pakistani forces on this scale as contemplated in Washington and approved in Islamabad cannot be helpful in achieving the objective of good-neighborliness and mutual understanding. It can only create hostility and suspicion. Such a development is against the national interests of the South Asian states. It is true that the wise approach toward their defense is not to search for missing F-16 parts but to find a solution to problems through negotiations.

INDIAN SOURCES CITED ON INTERFERENCE IN PUNJAB

LD291032 Moscow TASS in English 0957 GMT 29 Nov 82

[Text] New Delhi November 29 TASS -- The secessionists, operating in the Indian State of Punjab, neighbouring Pakistan, are backed by foreign powers, said minister of education of the government of state, (Harcharan Adjnala). Those states, he stressed, finance and support the activities of the Punjab extremists in order to destabalise the situation in the state. According to the local press, Western supporters of anti-Indian elements put at their disposal huge financial means. Every month they receive 20 million rupees from abroad, writes the well-informed weekly BLITZ. The money is used to purchase arams, form underground arsenals in the states of Himachal-Pradesh, Haryana and the Union Territory of New Delhi, and to distribute subversive literature.

The extremists are also openly instigated to commit new bandit sallies and to advance absurd political demands to the central government. The Teivikstock Institute, which was founded and is financed by the American CIA, and also the Oxford Institute for the Study of the Problems of the Commonwealth tirelessly harp on the inevitable and early territorial "disintegration" of India, on some "legitimacy" of the secessionists' demands. The hostile actions of Western powers give rise to indignation in India. The Minister of State for External Affairs, A.A. Rahim said recently in New Delhi that the Indian authorities expressed concern with the Governments of the United States, Britain and Canada over the support they are rendering to the Punjab secessionists.

JARUZELSKI ATTACKS U.S. MOVES AGAINST POLAND

LD041440 Moscow TASS in English 1420 GMT 4 Dec 82

[Text] Warsaw, December 4 TASS -- Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party (PUWP), chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, spoke at a meeting in Jastrzebie (Katowice Voivodship) on the occasion of the mineworkers' day on Friday. Today, he said, we know better than a year ago the real meaning of many events of the recent period. The role of the main inspirer of anti-Polish actions -- the United States -- is perceived in a particularly clear way.

"The essence of U.S. monopolies remains, however, unchanged. The first blow was dealt at Polish coal. U.S. companies immediately appeared on each coal market abandoned by Poland. They used the argument that Poland's future was unknown and that it would never again restore its positions in export. The aim was clear: to hit the most painful spot, to stifle the Polish competitor in such branch of the economy in which Poland could successfully vie with the USA. The goal of the USA is to paralyse and starve Poland and to bring to ruin its power industry and transport and to provoke an uncontrollable outburst of despair."

"The Governments [as received] of the United States," Wojciech Jaruzelski went on to say, "pursue such a policy not from today. They have already practised it in different continents."

"The U.S. Government decided to 'punish' Poland for saving itself on its own. A blow was dealt on our poultry farming, which resulted in lesser production of meat. Air services treaties were broken off. The operation of the fisheries treaty was unlawfully restricted."

"Those decisions were taken with full awareness that they were directed against our entire society. Poland was recognised to have the 'most favoured nation treatment' in only one respect: in a record-large number of instigatory broadcasts transmitted uninterruptedly by subversive radio stations. Wherever rich America could harm weakened Poland, it did so."

"Our ostensible guilt was that we did not yield to U.S. pressure," the speaker said. "I have said this many times and I am repeating again: Poland will not give way to diktat. A government which would do that would not deserve the right to be called a Polish Government."

"Washington has sustained a defeat in Poland. Lately there was almost not a single day without some of spokesmen of U.S. Administration coming up with new demands and threats. Moreover, even the present U.S. ambassador in Warsaw permitted himself public insinuations against the authorities of our country. This is an act unacceptable in the civilized world."

"If the campaign of attacks is continued and if the U.S. Administration does not abide by the universally accepted norms of international law," Wojciech Jaruzelski emphasised, "the Government of the Polish People's Republic will have to limit fields of cooperation with that country. In the interests of the security of the state appropriate changes will also be necessary in Polish citizens' contacts with U.S. representations."

"Our strong and durable alliances give us confidence in ourselves even in such a situation difficult to us. They have stood all the tests and got tempered in difficulties. They are and will always be the foundation of our position in Europe and the world.

We strengthen natural economic, political and defence ties with the entire socialist community and first of all with the Soviet Union. We shall tirelessly cherish this friendship.

"At the same time we see a possibility of widening cooperation with those countries of the different system which tried to keep moderate and reasonable in the years and months critical for Poland.

"We have not yet come out of the period of obstacles. However, the road is no longer what it used to be. It is better illuminated."

POLISH SEJM MEETS, DISCUSSES INDUSTRY'S GAINS

LD032300 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Viktor Olennichev report]

[Text] A session of the Polish Sejm has been held in Warsaw. The year 1982 has been a successful one for the Polish economy. As a result of the introduction of martial law, order and calm have been established throughout the country. This has had a beneficial effect on the performance of industry in Poland.

During the last 4 months there has been a growth in output and in labor productivity. In agriculture, the harvest of grain and sugar beets has not been bad. There has been an expansion in the trade turnover, especially with the socialist countries, Poland's closest partners.

In presenting to the Sejm the economic plan for the coming year, Janusz Obodowski, deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, said the chief goal of the program is to strengthen and develop the positive tendencies in the economy. Attention will be focused on the extraction of various raw materials and on satisfying the needs of agriculture. The output of consumer goods will grow by 10 percent, although, to quote the words of Janusz Obodowski, demand will continue, as before, to surpass supply.

On the whole, industrial output is planned to grow by 4 percent compared with this year. As concerns foreign economic relations, the further strengthening of the cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other CEMA member states is envisaged.

Janusz Obodowski stated that Poland is also prepared to maintain contacts with Western countries. However, this can only be done on condition that the West cease its attempts to use economic levers for political purposes.

PZPR'S GLOWCZYK VISITS MOSCOW, MEETS ZIMYANIN

LD030924 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] In accordance with the plan for interparty contacts between the CPSU and the PZPR Jan Glowczyk, candidate Politburo member and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, visited Moscow from 29 November - 2 December. During the visit, he acquainted himself with the Soviet party's experiences in ideological work and also held talks at CPSU Central Committee departments, at the editorial board of the daily PRAVDA, at the radio and television committee, at the All-Union Committee for Publishing Houses and at the NOVOSTI agency. He also met with CPSU Central Committee Secretary Mikhail Zimyanin.

LEADERS SIGN AMBASSADOR DROZDENKO'S OBITUARY

OW032247 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 3 December in its First Edition on page 1 carries a report from the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers on the sudden death on 30 November of Vasiliy Ivanovich Drozdenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Ambassador to Romania.

The same paper also carries an obituary at the top right corner of page 3. The obituary was signed by: "Yu. Andropov, G. Aliyev, M. Gorbachev, V. Grishin, A. Gromyko, D. Kunayev, A. Pelshe, G. Romanov, N. Tikhonov, D. Ustinov, K. Chernenko, V. Shcherbitskiy, P. Demichev, V. Dolgikh, T. Kiselev, V. Kuznetsov, B. Ponomarev, Sh. Rashidov, M. Solomentsev, E. Shevardnadze, M. Zimyanin, I. Kapitonov, K. Rusakov, N. Ryzhkov, N. Pegov, O. Rakhmanin, A. Vatchenko, A. Lyashko, A. Titarenko, I. Mozgovoy, Yu. Yelchenko, G. Korniyenko, V. Maltsev, A. Kapto, N. Ryzhov, G. Kiselev, L. Ilichev, A. Kovalev, S. Kozyrev, V. Stukalin, N. Firyubin, Yu. Fokin, A. Grishchenko, A. Merkulov, V. Martynenko, and A. Korniyenko."

TALYZIN, BAYBAKOV MEET ROMANIAN OFFICIALS

AU032028 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1927 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow (AGERPRES) 3/12/1982 -- On December 3, Ioan Totu, deputy prime minister, co-chairman of the Romanian-Soviet Intergovernmental Commission of Economic and Technical-Scientific Collaboration, and Stefan Birlea, chairman of the State Planning Committee, conducted talks with N.V. Talyzin, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, co-chairman of the commission, and with N.K. Baybakov, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, chairman of the State Planning Committee.

The current stage of the Romanian-Soviet economic collaboration was examined in a working atmosphere, as well as the possibilities of developing it in the current quinquennium and in the future.

BAYBAKOV MEETS WITH BULGARIAN CP SECRETARY

LD011826 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Text] Comrade Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, chairman of the country's Gosplan, has met Comrade Zarev, secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party. In the course of the friendly discussion, questions were discussed concerning the coordination of the national economic plans of our countries for the forthcoming 5-year plan.

USSR-CSSR ECONOMIC TALKS IN PRAGUE CONCLUDE

LD022044 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 2 Dec 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] The 28th session of the Intergovernmental Soviet-Czechoslovak Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation has ended in Prague. The Commission approved a program of work for the preparation and coordination of national economic plans for 1986 through 1990 and an agreement on the economic policy of the USSR and the CSSR for the period after 1985.

The protocol was signed by Comrade Talyzin, deputy chairman of USSR Council of Ministers, and Comrade Hula, deputy premier of the CSSR.

At the conclusion of the commission's work Comrade Talyzin was received by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, as well as Premier Lubomir Strougal.

NOVOYE VREMYA MARKS ALBANIAN ANNIVERSARIES

PM011401 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 48, 26 Nov 82 p 24

[Article by V. Durnev: "Notable Dates"]

[Text] On 29 November 1944 units of the Albanian National Liberation Army drove the fascist troops from their last stronghold on Albanian territory -- the city of Shkoder. The struggle which the Albanian people had waged for freedom and national independence was crowned by success: Political power in the country was finally transferred into their hands.

This event has something in common with another, more remote event: On 28 November 1912 Ismail Qemal, the head of the first national government of Albania created on the crest of the patriotic movement, proclaimed the country's independence in the city of Vlore and raised the banner of Albania's national hero, George Castriota (Skanderbeg) -- a red drape with a black two-headed eagle.

However, at the time, in the early 20th century, the Albanian people's aspirations were not destined to be realized. The small Balkan country became an object of haggling among the imperialist states in their struggle to strengthen their positions in this part of Europe. World War I led to Albania's occupation by troops of the warring states. In April 1915 a secret treaty was concluded in London providing for the partitioning of Albania's territory among the neighboring Balkan countries and Italy.

The Great October Socialist Revolution promoted the further awakening of the Albanian people's national awareness and the activation of their liberation struggle. The repeal and publication by the young Soviet republic's government of all the secret imperialist treaties, including the treaty on the partition of Albania's territory, lent powerful new impetus to this struggle. "Lenin wants freedom not only for the Russian people but also for the whole world," the Albanian newspaper (KOKHA) wrote in September 1920. "He wants every person to live as a person should live and never to be a slave; that is why in all parts of the world people are associating themselves with his lofty and bright objectives."

In 1924 a bourgeois-democratic government headed by Fan Noli came to power in Albania. The Soviet Union was one of the first states to recognize this government. Diplomatic relations were established between Albania and the USSR.

However, the Albanian state's progressive development was interrupted by the forces of internal reaction and the intrigues of the imperialist states neighboring Albania. Fan Noli's government was overthrown and he himself was obliged to leave the country. Addressing a congress of friends of the Soviet Union in Leningrad in November 1927, Fan Noli spoke of the Albanian people's sympathies for the USSR and of how democracy in Albania, as throughout the Balkans, would be able to triumph only because of the international unity of all working people.

Loyal to the principle of proletarian internationalism, the Soviet Union came to the defense of Albania's sovereignty when it was one of the first European countries to fall victim to fascism and was occupied by fascist Italy in 1939.

There was a fundamental change in the nature of World War II after Hitlerite Germany attacked the Soviet Union.

The Soviet peoples' heroic struggle against fascism was the decisive external factor in the victories of the Albanian people's national liberation struggle. The friendship between the Soviet and Albanian peoples was tempered in the fire of battles against the common enemy. Already in 1942 the USSR People's Commissariat for Foreign Affairs issued a statement on behalf of the Soviet Government expressing the wish "to see Albania freed from the yoke of the fascist invaders and its independence restored." In the situation of the Soviet troops' successful offensive in the Balkans, the Albanian National Liberation Army cleared the country's territory of fascists. That historic victory opened up before the Albanian people the prospects for building a new, free life.

Relations of international fraternity manifested themselves particuarly vividly in the postwar years between the peoples of the USSR and Albania. With the Soviet Union's assistance the Albanian people successfully implemented socioeconomic transformations in the country. The foundations of Albanian industry were laid in a relatively short time, and the collectivization of agriculture was completed. The population, which had previously been virtually totally illiterate, gained access to knowledge and to the achievements of modern science and culture. Soviet specialists worked side by side with Albanians on the country's new construction sites and taught in its educational institutions. Thousands of Albanian young men and women received higher and secondary specialized education in the Soviet Union and trained at our best industrial and other enterprises. That cooperation, organized on a truly internationalist basis, undoubtedly accorded with the vital interests of the Soviet and Albanian peoples and helped to strengthen peace and socialism.

Even today the Soviet people, true to the Leninist principles of proletarian, socialist internationalism, continue to have feelings of sincere friendship toward the Albanian people and their efforts in building socialism. During these portentous days for the Albanian working people Soviet people express confidence that the restoration of relations between the Soviet Union and Albania would be useful both for our countries and fo· all the socialist communist states.

TEXT OF SOVIET-TURKISH COMMUNIQUE RELEASED

LD031942 Moscow TASS in English 1805 GMT 3 Dec 82

["Joint Soviet-Turkish Statement" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow December 3 TASS -- Follows the full text of the joint Soviet-Turkish communique:

Ilter Turkmen, foreign minister of the Republic of Turkey, accompanied by a high-ranking delegation, stayed in the Soviet Union on an official visit from November 28 to December 3, 1982 at the invitation of the Government of the USSR.

The Foreign Minister of Turkey Ilter Turkmen was received by the chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, N.A. Tikhonov.

A.A. Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, foreign minister of the USSR, and Ilter Turkmen, foreign minister of Turkey, had a useful exchange of opinions on questions of bilateral relations and important international problems.

During these talks, which took place in a frank and businesslike atmosphere, the two sides noted with satisfaction the stability of relations between the two countries.

They expressed the mutual desire to continue strengthening and developing these relations in accordance with their traditional policies and with due respect shown for the principles and provisions of the Charter of the United Nations as well as the Helsinki Final Act, the Soviet-Turkish declaration of 1972 and the political document of 1978.

In discussing the international situation the two ministers stressed the importance of continuation of a dialogue on a world scale, on the basis of the principles of equality, independence, territorial integrity and non-interference in the internal affairs of states.

The two sides expressed serious concern over the worsening of the international situation. They stressed the need to stop and reverse the arms race and to ensure security on a lower level of armaments as a result of a gradual process of disarmament, based on concrete measures, which can safeguard the security of all states at all stages.

They also stressed the great significance of measures to strengthen confidence and security as well as of the implementation in full of the principles and provisions of the Helsinki Final Act, which will contribute to a considerable degree to creating an atmosphere of mutual confidence and have a positive effect on the efforts in the fields of arms limitation and disarmament.

The two sides expressed the wish to continue the process started by the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. In this context they stressed the great importance of the Madrid meeting as well as the need for all states to contribute actively toward a constructive conclusion to this meeting with the adoption of an all-embracing, substantive and balanced final document.

The two sides emphatically condemned Israel's invasion of Lebanon and the massacre staged in the Palestinian camps, for which Israel bears the full and total responsibility, and came out in favour of an immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon.

The two sides reaffirmed again the coincidence of the views of Turkey and the Soviet Union that an all-embracing Middle East settlement should be based on a total withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967, the realization of the inalienable national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to establish their own state, as well as ensurance of the right of all states of the region to independent existence and development.

During his stay in Moscow the Foreign Minister of Turkey I. Turkmen also had talks with N.S. Patolichev, minister of foreign trade of the USSR; and I.A. Kulev, vice-chairman of the USSR State Committee for External Economic Relations; on questions of trade, economic and industrial cooperation between the two countries.

The two sides expressed satisfaction with the continued trade, economic, industrial and technological cooperation between the two countries. They reaffirmed their desire to further expand their mutually beneficial commercial and economic relations on the basis of the protocol signed by the two sides, on the transition to freely convertible currency in payments. They will also explore further opportunities for cooperation in the economic and industrial spheres, including energetics.

The minister expressed satisfaction with the positive character of the talks held between them, stressed the usefulness and frankness of these talks, and pointed out that they will facilitate further development of goodneighbour relations between the Soviet Union and Turkey.

The foreign minister of Turkey saw sights in Moscow and Baku, the capital of the Azerbaijan SSR.

The foreign minister of the Republic of Turkey invited the Foreign Minister of the USSR A.A. Gromyko, to pay an official visit to Turkey. The invitation was gratefully accepted. The time of the visit is to be agreed upon through diplomatic channels.

OPENING OF EUROPEAN COUNCIL SESSION NOTED

LD032216 Moscow TASS in English 1826 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Text] Copenhagen December 3 TASS -- A two-day session of the Council of European Communities at the level of heads of state and government of the ten Common Market member countries opens here today.

The meeting of the "Ten" will be held against the backdrop of a profound economic crisis afflicting the EEC countries. The army of the "redundant people" in this grouping constitutes an enormous figure of 11.5 million. The worst hit are the steel, shipbuilding and textile industries.

The session's agenda contains items which reflect the contradictions existing between the Common Market partners. These include protracted disputes over Britain's financial contribution to the community's budget, the "fishing war" lasting for many years, the differences over the agricultural policies and others.

As is pointed out by political analysts, the session in Copenhagen will discuss the relations between Western Europe and the United States, which have lately sharply deteriorated because of the Reagan administration's protectionist trade policy.

The members of the "Ten" openly express their discontent over the high interest rates in the United States as well as over the customs barriers erected by Washington in the way of steel imports from Western Europe.

Two-Day Session Reviewed

LD042102 Moscow TASS in English 2001 GMT 4 Dec 82

[Text] Copenhagen December 4 TASS -- The two-day session here of the Council of European Communities has been marked by an atmosphere of gloom and the inability of the capitalist states to cope with the most acute problems generated by the economic crisis. The heads of state and government of the ten member countries of the European Community devoted their discussions chiefly to internal problems of the Common Market.

The council session has been held against the background of the aggravation of the crisis processes in the economy of the capitalist countries. The West European leaders have again tried to find a way out of the vicious circle of economic problems: the continuing industrial recession, inflation and an unprecedented growth of mass unemployment. The army of "redundant people " in the countries of the ten has presently reached 11.5 million -- an all-time record high of the community.

The participants in the session have failed to outline any convincing methods to combat the economic ills of the capitalist world. The final communique of the session admits the acuteness of the problems confronting the community. The EEC leaders are declaring their intention to set the economy, "in order". Thus, in particular, they are planning to set up within the EEC framework a special fund with the aim of "creating jobs". These plans have, however, been sceptically evaluaged by the local observers, who point to the purely "facelifting" character of the outlined measures. The leasers of the West European countries themselves, the FRANCE PRESS AGENCY points out, cannot conceal that the "chances of increasing employment under the conditions of the current economic recession are slim.

The course of the session has mirrored the growing contradictions between the EEC member-countries and the USA in the field of trade in industrial commodities and farm produce. The final document of the session points out the wish to "carry on a dialogue" with Washington on the terms of economic relations with the USA. At the same time, as follows from the statements of the West European leader, who took part in the session, this formula serves only the aim of concealing the existing difficulties between the West European governments on the one hand, and the U.S. Administration, on the other, which is trying to impose on the "Ten" the terms in trade, from which the US monopolies stand to gain.

Some West European leaders were openly speaking in Copenhagen of the need to oppose Washington's attempts at dictating its trade and economic policy under the pretext of "ensuring the freedom of trade."

The EEC cannot permit the United States to regulate our trade, President Francois Mitterrand of France said among other things. Even British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, who is considered to be one of Washington's most loyal allies, deemed it necessary to oppose pressure from the overseas. When you see whole industries disappear, you have to look for a way out of this situation, a spokesman for the British delegation said, commenting on her stand.

The final communique also stresses the intention to seek an improvement of trade relations with Japan, to which the Common Market member-countries quite often lose in the competition struggle in the world markets.

The internal contradictions among the community have also fully manifested themselves at the session. The heads of state and government have failed to end the deadlock in outlining a common policy in the field of fishing. As a result of the remaining differences they had to put off a decision on the question of the admission of Spain and Portugal to the EEC.

The participants in the session have declared for more constructive East-West relations. But in doing so they repeated the hackneyed Western propaganda malicious attacks against the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

U.S. SECRETARY OF STATE TO TOUR W. EUROPE

LD041634 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1035 GMT 4 Dec 82

[By correspondent N. Pakhomov]

[Text] Washington, 4 Dec (TASS) -- Secretary of State Shultz will begin a tour of Western Europe on 7 December. He will take part in a NATO Council session in Brussels and visit Bonn, Paris, Madrid, Rome, The Hague and London.

The Brussels session is being held following the recent session of NATO military bodies, where NATO countries confirmed their intention to continue the increase in military power and the escalation of the arms race. According to statements made by U.S. officials, Shultz will try and exert further pressure on U.S. allies in Western Europe with a view to further activating their militarist preparation.

A high-ranking State Department official stated in a briefing for journalists on the eve of Shultz's departure that in Brussels, attention will focus on "strengthening the military positions" of NATO on the basis of the so-called "dual decision" which was adopted by the bloc in December 1979. This solution envisages the deployment on European territory of new U.S. medium-range nuclear missile weapons, regardless of the powerful antiwar movement which has swept the continent.

It was clear from the statement made by the State Department spokesman that Washington is not giving up its attempts to extract from the West Europeans a further increase in their military spending with a view to increasing NATO's aggressive power. While he conceded that European countries are experiencing serious difficulties in economic sphere, at the same time he emphasized that in the opinion of the U.S. Administration they should all be "doing more" in the military sphere. Washington also continues to hold the view that Spain "should be a NATO member" despite the intention expressed by the new government of this country to "freeze" the process of its integration into NATO and conduct a national referendum on the issue of NATO membership.

Official circles in the United States indicate that in Brussels great attention will be given to East-West relations and to the Soviet-U.S. talks on arms limitation, where the United States is attempting to break the approximate parity of forces which has been established in the world and in Europe. The State Department spokesman indicated the U.S. intention to follow the "proposals" put forward by Reagan in this sphere and in particular the so-called "zero option" demanding that the USSR should undertake unilateral disarmament measures in return for a "promise" by Washington not to deploy in Europe about 600 cruise and Pershing II missiles.

With regard to East-West trade and economic relations, Washington has learned nothing from the failure of its "sanctions" against the USSR and now intends to continue and even increase the pressure on its partners with the aim of forcing them into limiting these mutually advantageous links. It was stated that the United States continues to aim at "broad agreement" and "coordination of positions" with the partners on the issue of trade with the East which in practice means arm twisting. This policy of Washington engenders sharp criticism from a whole number of West European countries, and in particular from France, as the State Department spokesman was forced to admit.

He also acknowledged the existence of serious discord between the United States and its partners on economic and trade issues which will be discussed with Shultz in Brussels and in other West European capitals. The administration spokesman said that the recent GATT session led to only "very insignificant progress" in resolving these contradictions. The reason for this lies in the economic crisis which has engulfed the countries of the West and in the policies pursued by Washington trying to resolve its own difficulties at the expense of its trading partners.

FRG DEFENSE MINISTER WOERNER'S REMARKS CRITICIZED

PM031513 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Nov 82 Second Edition p 5

[Ye. Grigoryev article: "Strategic Haste"]

[Text] By analogy with Washington's Pentagon, the West German press often calls the FRG Defense Ministry the "Bonntagon." Architecturally, the two military departments have virtually nothing in common. The uncommon similarity of their inhabitants in terms of spirit, way of thinking and manner of "self-expression" is another matter.

Take, for instance, anti-Soviet rhetoric which has been stepped up perceptibly in recent times. And this is no accident. In the "Bonntagon" it appears to be planned. Here is what new FRG Defense Minister M. Woerner said the other day in an AFP interview: "One of my current priorities is to conduct an informational campaign on the threat posed by the Soviet nuclear arsenal."

Of course, this does not mean information. It is exclusively a question of disinformation, of a propaganda campaign with a specific thrust. We do not know about the other "priorities," but the present Bonn military minister is sweating his guts out over this one. In less than 2 months, since taking office, he has made many statements from various platforms on both sides of the Atlantic and given a series of interviews to the West German and foreign press, radio and television. And in practically all of them he has brandished the bugaboo of the "Soviet military threat." And not only the nuclear version. From time to time the Bundeswehr chief has additionally scared people first with the "growth of Soviet conventional (nonnuclear) might," with the "Soviet Union's capability to begin an offensive in Central Europe," and then with more of the same kind of thing.

The massive propaganda campaign, in which the head of the Bonn military department claims the part of lead drummer, has not been launched without forethought. In NATO countries this propaganda always has an ulterior motive. In distorting the USSR's peace-loving policy and intimidating people with the nonexistent "Soviet threat," North Atlantic bloc politicians and generals seek to justify their own militarist programs. But perhaps it is different in the case of M. Woerner? Perhaps he has no thought of increasing the Bundeswehr's muscle?

Alas, "Woerner stated that as defense minister he intends to increase the size of the Armed Forces, improve their standard of training, improve their leadership and augment West Germany's contribution to NATO's conventional armed forces, using modern hardware." That is how THE WASHINGTON POST reported part of the Bonn minister's conversation with its editors over breakfast. Another part of his remarks relates to nuclear weapons and therefore merits special attention.

The minister's general credo on this question was formulated at his first meeting with Bundeswehr command personnel at the annual conference in Hagen. "We cannot renounce nuclear weapons," M. Woerner said, calling for the preservation of NATO's "flexible response strategy," one form of which, as is well known, consists of adventurist plans for a "limited" nuclear war in Europe.

But the new minister was particularly quick to embark on propaganda for the deployment of American Pershing II nuclear missiles and cruise missiles in the FRG. When in Washington, according to press reports, he stated that "it is extremely important to adhere to the schedule for deploying the Pershings." And at home in the FRG, he is energetically, methodically indoctrinating the public, trying to use his speeches to accustom them to the idea of the inevitability of the appearance of new American first-strike nuclear weapons on West German soil. M. Woerner states apropos of anything or nothing that if no agreement has been reached at the Soviet-American talks in Geneva on limiting medium-range weapons in Europe by the end of 1983, the FRG will begin to deploy Pershing II's and cruise missiles.

Judging from M. Woerner's statement, it is to take place quite automatically. As is known, the outcome of the talks depends on both sides. But in all probability the minister is simply not interested in the objective truth. The seriousness of the Soviet approach to the Geneva talks is recognized even by the American side. The USSR's proposals submitted there are really balanced and constructive. As for the United States, as the well-known American observer J. Kraft wrote the other day, "the President has put forward at the Geneva arms control talks, proposals which appear to be calculated much more to make the participants in the peace movement keep quiet than to promote successful talks with Moscow." Nonetheless, M. Woerner makes out that the "key to success" in Geneva is exclusively in the Soviet side's hands, and that it should strictly accept the American "zero option," which provides for unilateral disarmament by the USSR in the sphere of medium-range weapons while the NATO countries' corresponding potential is entirely preserved. But it is clear even to a baby that reducing the question to such an absurd plane means hampering the success of the talks and creating the situation for "automatic" NATO "rearmament."

In preparing the ground for this fatal step the FRG defense minister brings various "arguments" into play. Some of them are designed to mislead and "reassure" the West German public, who reject the "rearmament." But most often the leader of the Bonn military department insists on the language of force in his "information campaign." "We will deploy these missiles if the arms control talks do not culminate in success. There can be no doubt about our policy," he states toughly. And still more toughly: "The Russians will make a move at Geneva when they realize that they cannot prevent the deployment of the NATO missiles. We must make them understand that we will certainly deploy the missiles if the Geneva talks..." and so forth. Either you concede, or we aim even more nuclear weapons at you, that is the meaning of such statements.

Life has long since shown that pressure and threats against the Soviet Union are a patently futile exercise. But that is not all. Does this language really tie in with good-neighborliness, with the Moscow Treaty, to which the Federal Government has declared its unchanging allegiance? Or are there different principles in the "Bonntagon" now?

From time to time people on the Rhine state that they are not afraid of the Western nuclear missiles. But who can risk asserting that sitting on a nuclear powder keg whose fuse is in someone else's hands guarantees security? Such "security" can hardly be in the FRG's national interests, not to mention the interests of peace in Europe.

IMPLICATIONS OF U.K.'S LAUNCHING 'KILLER' SUBS

LD042342 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 2000 GMT 4 Dec 82

[Text] Two nuclear submarines, the Trafalgar and the Turbulent, have been launched in Britain. They are designed to search for and destroy Soviet nuclear submarines. You may say this is only natural: one arms system is confronted with another. Yet, this is not so simple. The launching of the two submarines (?acquires) a very sinister connotation in the light of the new American strategy supported to all intents and purposes by the Conservative government in Britain.

American cruise, MX, Pershing and Trident missiles were designed to destroy Soviet land-based weapons, but once these weapons are destroyed the chances are that the Soviet Union will still be able to use its submarine-based missiles. American strategists believe that the most (?potent) weapon against submarines is killer submarines. The Trafalgar and the Turbulent are killer submarines launched in support of America's counterforce strategy. This is very dangerous, for in spite of all claims to the contrary the Pentagon's plans are aimed at waging war without (?disturbing the water).

The United States is selling Britain air-to-ground missiles designed to suppress enemy radar warning systems. The missiles will be carried by aircraft and are a means of breaking the air defenses of the Warsaw Treaty Organization. Only long-range aircraft can reach Soviet territory from Britain. For instance, now (?it could be) done by nuclear-capable Vulcan bombers (?which will be) replaced later with Tornado aircraft. This shows that Britain is preparing for offensive action in a nuclear war, making a concession to United States [word indistinct], which wants to arm its allies and use them as proxies in a war against the Soviet Union, and thereby stay away from the nuclear battleground.

The Conservatives are planning to defend Britain's national interests by squandering billions of pounds [words indistinct] known in the West as the Soviet nuclear threat. The real problems facing the country at home are being ignored. Unemployment continues to grow. More companies are going bankrupt and the [words indistinct] of British exports is declining. But the government continues to pump billions into the military budget, bleeding the country's faltering economy white and closing thousands of jobs. The BBC has proudly announced that the nuclear reactors installed in the Trafalgar and the Turbulent are so powerful that each can provide an urban population of 50,000 with electricity. This may be true, but instead these nuclear reactors are driving a mechanism in the United States-British machine of aggression.

UK WILL NOT SIGN LAW OF THE SEAS CONVENTION

LD041128 Moscow TASS in English 1022 GMT 4 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow December 4 TASS -- TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev writes:

A spokesman for the London government, Malcolm Rifkind, parliamentary deputy of the foreign secretary, said in the House of Commons at the weekend, that the Tory government would not join the agreement regulating the development of seabed resources under the existing terms and would not sign the international Law of the Sea Convention. This international document of the United Nations will be opened for signature at the final session of the Third U.N. Law of the Sea Conference, which will be held on December 6-10 in Montego Bay, Jamaica.

The international Law of the Sea Convention was drafted as a result of many-year talks between a total of more than 150 states. It is based on the principles of sovereign equality and inadmissibility of discrimination against any state, and, takes account of the interests of all countries.

When the final draft of the convention was put to the vote last April, Britain abstained but did not come forth with any suggestions on substantial amendments. As everyone believed up to recently, the convention was opposed primarily by the Reagan administration, unwilling to impose restrictions on the voracious and uncontrollable plunder of the wealth of the world oceans by U.S. monopolies. Washington engaged in behind-the-scenes activities trying to make its NATO allies sabotage the signing of the international Law of the Sea Convention by bringing diplomatic and political pressure to bear on them. The Reagan administration is particularly infuriated by the practical measures envisioned by the convention to organise effective international cooperation in exploiting the seabed resources and using them in the interests of all countries and nations without exception. Last September, the United States and some of its allies concluded a separate agrement in circumvention of the convention and actually designed to ensure the seizure of the more promising areas of the seabed.

A bill was passed by the United States to enable American companies unilaterally to prospect for and develop mineral resources in the international areas of the seabed. London's decision to follow Washington and not to sign the international Law of the Sea Convention is a sample of Britain's imperialist solidarity with the United States even at the expense of its own national interests. In particular, the international Law of the Sea Convention could give Britain considerable advantages, in particular, in offshore oil extraction in large areas of the North Sea. However, these benefits and protection will be available only to parties supporting the convention.

MISSILE DEPLOYMENT IN SICILY CONSIDERED DANGEROUS

LD060200 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1945 GMT 5 Dec 82

[Text] Reports have appread in the Italian press in the past few days to the effect that not only cruise missiles, but also powerful Pershing II missiles will be deployed near the town of Comiso on the island of Sicily, at a NATO missile base under construction there.

Eduard Kovalev, international affairs journalist, notes: Increasingly, fresh forces in Italy and throughout the Mediterranean are rising to the struggle against transforming Sicily into a launching pad for mass-annihilation weapons.

People of different political convictions, nonparty members, believers and nonbelievers are to be found among those who oppose the deployment of U.S. missiles. They are united by good will and a desire for peace. The participants of the antimissile movement are justly pointing out that nuclear rearmament is not a path toward peace and security but a sure way to aggravate still further the international situation.

The deployment of the U.S. medium-range missiles at the Comiso Base is an obvious attempt to conduct a policy of deterence in the interests of the United States and the aggressive North Atlantic bloc, that would aim at intimidating not only the countries of the socialist community; but also their own allies, in the event of insubordination; and all other Mediterranean states, including the neutral and nonaligned ones.

It is clear that the deployment of nuclear missiles at Comiso would lend quite a different character to the situation in the neighboring region.

First of all, the appearance of a new base would subject the population of Sicily to the threat of a retaliatory blow because regardless of whence the first NATO nuclear salvo is fired, military necessity would force the destruction of Comiso by a retaliatory blow.

Secondly, the flight trajectory of Comiso missiles aimed at a possible NATO enemy would cross the airspace of a number of Mediterranean and Balkan countries. Such a situation would force them to take appropriate measures for their own security. Undoubtedly, this would lend an additional stimulus to the arms race in the Mediterranean.

Thirdly, with the appearance of Comiso, an absolutely new situation would arise for the countries to be found in that region -- NATO and Warsaw Pact members and nonaligned and neutral states.

This jeopardizes the concept of creating a nuclear-free zone of the Balkans, eliminates the possiblity of demilitarizatio of the Mediterranean, and makes the military threat a reality for the African and Middle East countries.

The conclusion is clear: The deployment of nuclear weapons at Comiso would immediately poison the international atmosphere. All the forces desiring peace and security in the Mediterranean, the Balkans, North Africa and the Middle East should resolutely oppose the implementation of this aggressive plan of the United States and Nato.

SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM GREETS FINLAND'S LEADER

LD051304 Moscow TASS in English 1224 GMT 5 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow December 5 TASS -- The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has congratulated President of the Republic of Finland Mauno Koivisto and in his person the Finnish people on the occasion of Finland's national holiday -- the Independence Day.

"The Soviet people feel profound satisfaction with the successful development of friendly, good-neighborly relations between the Soviet Union and Finland, the basis for which was laid by the decree on recognition of Finland's state independence, which was signed by Lenin. Relations of mutual confidence, friendship and manysided cooperation were established and are steadily developing between our countries on the firm foundation of the 1948 Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance. These relations are an example of fruitfulness of the policy of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems and realisation of the provisions of the Final Act of the Helsinki all-European Conference.

"We express confidence that friendship and all-round cooperation between the USSR and Finland will continue developing upwards for the good of the peoples of both countries, in the interests of universal peace."

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS GREETS FINLAND'S SORSA

LD051310 Moscow TASS in English 1228 GMT 5 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow December 5 TASS -- The Council of Ministers of the USSR has congratulated Kalevi Sorsa, prime minister of Finland, and the Government of Finland on the national holiday -- the Day of Independence.

"The friendly good-neighbourly relations between our countries," the message runs, "which are based on the firm foundation of the 1948 Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance, have become over the past years an important factor of European security. These relations, our manysided cooperation, which develop strictly in accordance with the principles of equality, mutual respect and non-interference in each other's internal affairs, are bringing tangible results to the peoples of both countries.

"We express confidence that the Governments of the Soviet Union and Finland will continue doing their utmost to strengthen friendship and fruitful mutually-beneficial cooperation between our countries fully in accordance with the fundamental interests of the Soviet and Finnish peoples, for the good of stronger peace and international security."

KUZNETSOV PRESENTS AWARD TO FORMER FINNISH ENVOY

LD022332 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Text] Comrade Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, awarded the Order of Friendship of Peoples to Hallama, a former ambassador of Finland to the Soviet Union. Comrade Kuznetsov said that the award is for active participation in the development of friendship, goodneighborliness and all-round cooperation between our countries.

TEREBILOV-LED DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR GREECE

LD031956 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Text] A CPSU delegation headed by Terebilov, candidate member of the Party Central Committee and USSR Minister of Justice, today left for Greece at the invitation of the Central Committee of PASOK, the Panhellenic Socialist Movement.

ARAB DELEGATION CONTINUES TALKS IN MOSCOW

Gromyko, Husayn Exchange Toasts

LD031744 Moscow TASS in English 1714 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow December 3 TASS -- Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR Andrey Gromyko today held a luncheon in the Kremlin in honour of the Arab delegation of the "committee of seven" headed by the King of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan Husayn ibn Talal.

Present at the luncheon were deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Syria 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam; Minister of Foreign Affairs of Saudi Arabia Sa'ud al-Faysal; State Minister for Foreign Affairs of Morocco M'Hamed Boucetta; Minister of Foreign Affairs of Jordan Marwan al-Qasim; Minister of Foreign Affairs of Tunisia Beji Caid es-Sebsi; Minister of Foreign Affairs of Algeria Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi; member of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization Mahmud 'Abbas and Secretary General of the League of Arab States Chedli Klibi, heads of diplomatic missions of Arab countries and the Palestine Liberation Organisation accredited in the USSR.

Present at the luncheon from the Soviet side were alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Vice President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Vasiliy Kuznetsov, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Boris Ponomarev; First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR Ivan Arkhipov; ministers of the USSR, chairmen of state committees of the USSR and other officials.

Andrey Gromyko and Husayn ibn Talal exchanged toasts during the luncheon that passed in a friendly atmosphere.

Welcoming the members of the delegation Andrey Gromyko noted that held in the Kremlin yesterday and today were very important talks that facilitated the further strengthening of friendship between the Arab states and peoples and the Soviet Union.

Andrey Gromyko proposed a toast to Soviet-Arab friendship, the health of the head of the delegation the King of Jordan Husayn and the members of the delegation the ministers of foreign affairs of Syria, Saudi Arabia, Morocco, Jordan, Tunisia and Algeria, member of the Executive Committee of the PLO, the secretary general of the League of Arab States. He wished the delegation a successful completion of its mission.

Speaking in reply the king of Jordan expressed satisfaction with the Arab delegation's conversation with Yuriy Andropov, Nikolay Tikhonov and Andrey Gromyko.

Further the head of the Arab delegation said: Every time we meet with Soviet leaders we find from your side understanding and support of the Arab cause, including and first of all in the Palestine question. We appreciate this firm, principled stand of your country in supporting the struggle for the establishment of a just peace in our vitally important area. We have the common view with you, King Husayn went on, that it is necessary for Arabs to come out from a united position. This would ensure us support and assistance and would facilitate the liberation by the Palestinian people of its homeland and the implementation of its lawful national rights. We are of a high opinion of the Soviet peace initiatives, of the plan of a peace settlement set forth by Leonid Brezhnev, he said.

The head of the Arab delegation hailed friendship between the Soviet and Arab peoples.

Husayn Speech

JN041046 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 0920 GMT 4 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow, 4 Dec (PETRA) -- Andrey Gromyko, USSR minister of foreign affairs, hosted a luncheon in the Kremlin yesterday in honor of His Majesty King Husayn. The luncheon was attended by His Highness Prince 'Abdallah; Ahmad al-Lawzi, chief of the Royal Hashemite Court; the members of the seven-member Arab committee; and members of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee. Gromyko delivered a speech welcoming His Majesty King Husayn and the members of the seven-member Arab committee and emphasized the importance of the talks that the committee, led by His Majesty King Husayn, had with the Soviet leaders.

His Majesty King Husayn delivered the following speech:

I and my brother members of the seven-member Arab committee would like to express our appreciation and deepest thanks for this opportunity and for the warm welcome accorded to us. It is an honor for us to greet you on behalf of the Arab nation -- leaders and people -- and to reiterate our warmest congratulations on the transfer of the leadership to the great friend, Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov. We wish him success in the performance of his historical responsibilities, in serving his country and in consolidating the causes of peace and justice in the world at large.

Every time we meet with you, we find from your side understanding and support for the Arab causes, foremost of which is the Palestinian cause. We appreciate this country's firm and principled stand in support of the achievement of a just and lasting peace in this vital part of the world.

Friends: Israel has pursued its occupation of Palestine since 1967 and Zionism is pursuing the implementation of its schemes of aggression and settlements in the occupied territories after having expelled the people of Palestine from their land and continuing to disavow their right to self-determination. It also persists in Judaizing their land and obliterating their heritage and identity under false and historic justifications. It has also disregarded international legitimacy and rejected UN Security Council and UN General Assembly resolutions. The Arab people are confronting this aggression, pursuing their heroic struggle and resisting the Israeli occupation with courage and sacrifices. Every time we have had the opportunity to consult with the officials in this friendly country on how to achieve a just and honorable solution for the Palestinian cause, given that it is the core of the dispute in our region, our Soviet friends have confronted us with a basic demand on whose importance we do not differ with them. This demand is that there must necessarily be a unified Arab stand which will ensure us support and assistance in achieving a just and comprehensive settlement and which will enable the Palestinian people to liberate their occupied homeland and exercise their legitimate national rights on it.

This time, it gives us pleasure to meet with you as a unified Arab delegation which represents the Arab nation's will and unanimity and the rallying of its people and leaders around the Arab peace plan that was adopted by the Fes summit. Our meeting with you is to explain its objectives as a tangible expression of our belief in a just and comprehensive peace in our region and our insistence on safeguarding our rights and the rights of others.

The demand of the Arabs and the people of Palestine, in exchange for peace and security for us and for others, is the removal of the Israeli occupation from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967, foremost of which is Arab Jerusalem, the recognition of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and the establishment of their independent state on their national soil under the PLO.

Our nation, while aspiring for the realization of peace as an objective, strongly believes in peaceful coexistence among nations and peoples despite the differences in their social systems.

The nations and peoples of our region are suffering greatly from the no peace no war policy in our region, a policy which Israel is exploiting by its continued aggression against the people of Palestine and the Arabs. As a result of this aggression, our nation is exhausting its resources and energies and the development and construction programs, of which our nation is in dire need, are being obstructed. The state of no peace no war is also paving the way for Israel to expand in and annex the territories, which it has occupied by aggression. In their pursuit of peace, the Arabs are greatly concerned about removing their region from international hegemony after having liberated it by the struggle of their sons from colonialism, which had exploited their resources for a long time. The people of Palestine are still exposed to annihilation at the hands of Israel as shown by the massacres of Sabra and Shatila camps.

Our dear friends, Israel is exploiting the time factor in carrying out its aggressive settlement policy and racist measures. Thus, the Arabs are aspiring for a firm international stand to end the occupation and restrain the Israeli arrogance, which is based on military power. We should recall the firm stand adopted by the two superpowers, the USSR and the United States, and all peace-loving forces on the tripartite aggression against Egypt in 1956, a stand which embodied international legitimacy. We also point out with appreciation the Soviet peace initiatives, the latest being the Peace Plan proposed by the late President Leonid Brezhnev, which strengthened the Arab Peace Plan that was approved by the Fes summit. We stress that the time factor is a basic element which we should transform into a real and potent factor instead of keeping it, according to Israel's interpretation, a factor for entrenching its occupation. This factor will be able to end the aggression, enable the Middle East region, which is the cradle of civilization, to live in peace far from the state of danger and threat and lack of security and will prepare the peace circumstances in this region so that this region may resume its historic role of cooperation, serving humanity, and realizing construction, progress and prosperity for all peoples.

The Arabs always seek a just and real peace that will end the Arab-Israeli conflict, whereas, as demonstrated by its schemes and designs for expansion, Israel adopts an aggressive stand on the principle of peace, fights it and uses all means to hinder its achievement.

I greet you, Soviet friends. May friendship between the Arab nation and the Soviet peoples last forever.

Gromyko, Saudi Hold Talks

LD031754 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1717 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow, 3 Dec (KUNA) -- Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal had intensive talks today with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko.

The meeting between the Saudi minister and the Soviet official was considered a historic gesture since contacts between the two sides were severed 40 years ago.

Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal's talks with Gromyko touched on the Middle East and the Arab Gulf in the light of the bloody events that have been taking place there, particularly the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and the Iraqi-Iranian war.

Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal stated during the seven-member committee's meeting with Soviet leader Andropov today that "though Saudi Arabia does not have diplomatic relations with the USSR, it does not mean that we do not appreciate some of the USSR stances toward the Arab nation and the honorable help it has given and continues to give to the Palestine revolution and the Palestine people. [quotation mark as received]

Gromyko affirmed his country's position, saying that it is firm, unchangeable and unshakable, particularly Soviet support for the Arab rights in many of the urgent issues including the question of the Palestine people and their right to set up their own independent state on the soil of usurped Palestine, and that the USSR looks forward to the improvement of relations between the two countries.

The talks were held in a cordial atmosphere in which optimism concerning the possible restoration of relations between the two countries in the near future was prevalent. High-level diplomatic sources affirmed that the meeting between Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal and Gromyko was planned prior to the prince's arrival in the Soviet capital and was no surprise.

Gromyko, Algerian Minister Meet

LD031938 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Text] Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, Algerian minister of foreign affairs, who traveled to Moscow last night to join the Arab League committee, had a meeting today with his Soviet counterpart Andrey Gromyko. The meeting took place in a friendly atmosphere, and they discussed the international situation, in particular the situation in the Middle East. The two foreign ministers also talked about questions relating to the intensification and strengthening of Algerian-Soviet relations in the field of cooperation.

Departs for Beijing

LD040930 Moscow TASS in English 0855 GMT 4 Dec 82

[Excerpts] Moscow December 4 TASS -- The delegation of the "committee of seven" set up by decision of the Arab summit in Fes to contact the heads of state of the permanent members of the U.N. Security Council on the question of the settlement of the Mideastern crisis have left Moscow for Beijing today.

King Husayn and the members of the delegation have been seen off at the airport by Vasiliy Kuznetsov, alternate member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee and first vice president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Georgiy Korniyenko, first deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, and other officials. There were among the well-wishers the heads of the diplomatic missions of the Arab countries, the PLO and the People's Republic of China in the USSR.

U.S. JADE TIGER EXERCISES BEGIN IN OMAN

U.S. Goals

LD041404 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1045 GMT 4 Dec 82

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Igor Surguchev and Petr Fedorov]

[Text] U.S. troops maneuvers, which are part of the notorious Rapid Deployment Force, begin in the Sultanate of Oman today.

Reporting this, AFP [as heard] points out that the latest demonstration of the United State's military might in the Near East is not being publicized at the request of the Omani authorities.

Nevertheless, as a correspondent of the agency in Washington learned, about 2,500 servicemen, combat aircraft including those equipped with AWACS, as well as the aircraft carriers Enterprise and Independence are taking part in the maneuvers. The military games, as U.S. officials stated, are aimed at demonstrating the United State's ability to defend the region of the Near East from the Soviet military threat.

Washington stubbornly continues to use this lying thesis, which has long been setting one's teeth on edge, for its selfish goals. These goals are clear -- to strengthen the U.S. military presence in the strategically important, oil-rich region, and to pull certain Arab countries into the orbit of its militaristic preparations. The verbiage about the Soviet threat sounds particularly false now, when Israel with the support of the United States has carried out new aggression against an Arab country -- Lebanon -- and continues to occupy a significant part of its territory.

It is precisely from the U.S.-Israeli conspiracy and not from the peace-loving policy of the USSR, that the threat to the countries of the Near East arises; and it is only the blind who fail to see this.

Threat to Region

LD051836 Moscow TASS in English 1607 GMT 5 Dec 82

[Text] New York December 5 TASS -- About 2,500 U.S. officers and men are participating in the military exercises codenamed Jade Tiger, which began Friday in Oman -- a strategically sensitive country in the mouth to the Persian Gulf. The ASSOCIATED PRESS news agency points out in its report, that several U.S. B-52 bombers and F-15 fighters are also taking part in these 5-day-long exercises. About 1,000 U.S. Marines are training the landing of sea-borne troops under the cover of planes taking off from the Enterprise aircraft carrier. Planes equipped with the Automatic Warning and Control System (AWACS) are also participating in the exercises. Somalia is another country drawn into participating in the Jade Tiger exercises, where U.S. troops are training similar operations.

As is known, Washington was given a possibility in those countries to use military bases for the needs of the interventionist Rapid Deployment Force. These U.S. exercises are the biggest demonstration of U.S. military (?might) since the Bright Star exercises held last November on the territories of Egypt, Sudan, Somalia and Oman.

Addis Ababa December 5 TASS -- The present U.S. large-scale military exercises pose a serious threat to peace and security in the region. They are nothing but another attempt of the U.S. Administration to exert direct pressure on the countries of the region and are demonstrating its readiness to defend U.S. "vital interests" thousands of miles away from U.S. shore the Ethiopian newspaper SERTO ADER writes.

PRAVDA CONTRASTS U.S., SOVIET POLICY ON MIDEAST

LD051024 Moscow TASS in Egypt 1002 GMT 5 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow December 5 TASS -- The newspaper PRAVDA which analyses the Middle East situation writes: Not only Tel Aviv but also Washington are interested in tension in the Middle East, including in Lebanon.

"Having landed in Beirut troops under the pretext of protecting Lebanese and Palestinians, the United States obviously displayed care for their Israeli ally, and meanwhile it conducts its own game."

"Israel is known to have helped the Pentagon to set firm foot on the Sinai Peninsula. Now Washington hopes to consolidate itself on one more Middle Eastern springboard in order to spur the development of events in the region in the direction suitable to it, to press Arab countries and impose its will upon them. This naturally tightens stronger the Middle Eastern knot and by no means meets the interests of establishing fair and durable peace in the regions."

U.S. President Reagan proposes that the way of separate deals with individual countries be continued, PRAVDA writes.

The Camp David accords, the newspaper stresses, did not bring calm to that region and could not prevent the beginning of the fifth, the longest and the bloodiest war in the Middle East. It is clear that such a way is detrimental to peoples.

The Soviet Union PRAVDA writes, has been fighting for many years for the cardinal solution of the Middle East problem. General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Yuriy Andropov reaffirmed at a meeting with a visiting Arab delegation the USSR's invariable principled course in Middle Eastern affairs. The USSR has always been siding and will continue siding with the rightful cause of the Arab peoples, their struggle against the Israeli aggression, for freedom and independence, for fair peace in the Middle East.

"The Soviet plan provides for unconditional withdrawal of the Israeli troops from all lands, occupied since 1967, including Lebanon, the granting to the Palestinian people of a possibility to form their own state, the ensuring of guaranteed security to all states of the region, both Arab states and Israel.

CALL FOR TERMINATION OF IRAQ-IRAN CONFLICT

LD042122 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 4 Dec 82

[Station commentary: "The Tragedy of Two Peoples"]

[Text] Every day telegrams from Baghdad and Tehran report military communiques in which lie the real tragedy of two neighboring peoples. This conflict has been going on for 3 years. People are being killed on both sides and material assets are being destroyed. The international community has made numerous attempts to stop the bloodshed. Mediation missions from the United Nations, the Nonaligned Movement and the organization of Islamic countries have visited more than once the two capitals of Baghdad and Tehran. On the request of Iraq, the UN Security Council discussed the question of the Iraq-Iran conflict twice -- in July and September. The Security Council adopted a decision regarding an immediate cease-fire, the withdrawals of all forces to internationally recognized borders and the continuation of mediation efforts for a just and acceptable settlement to both sides according to the principles of the UN Charter. A similar decision was adopted by the current 37th session of the UN General Assembly in October. In spite of this the bloodshed continues in the Gulf area and there are no signs of its termination. The question arises: To whose benefit is this happening?

It is common knowledge that Iran and Iraq are two Islamic neighboring countries rich with oil. They are interested in fully using this wealth for economic and social progress and to overcome the consequences of colonial and semicolonial exploitation.

On the international level, Tehran and Baghdad have announced their faithfulness to the Nonaligned Movement, their hostility to imperialism and their attempts to undertake an active role in the affairs of their region. It is clear that this armed conflict is not necessary to either Iran or Iraq.

It is worth noting that the Arab countries and the Nonaligned Movement are also suffering from the Iran-Iraq conflict which has prevented their potentials from being used in the struggle against the Arab's major enemy -- the Israeli aggressor. This matter has become particularly clear in the events in Lebanon. The Iran-Iraq conflict has intensified the dispersion of the Arab world and has weakened its capability in the struggle against the unilateral Camp David collusion which was condemned by the Arab summit held in Baghdad itself. The nonaligned countries were unable to hold a summit conference in the Iraqi capital in September. Who gained from this? Here is the statement of General Eytan, Israel's chief of staff, regarding Iran and Iraq. He said: It is a great joy to see how those countries are fighting and destroying each other; let them continue fighting.

However, we do not hear such statement from Washington, which is taking a cautious stand. Yet this does not alter the heart of the matter. The violation of Arab unity and the military tension in the region benefit American imperialism which exploits this conflict to strengthen its military presence in the Gulf area. The Soviet Union realizes the scope of danger to the Iraqi and Iranian from the continuation of this armed conflict. Therefore it persistently works to stop this conflict. The Soviet Union foreign minister, Andrey Gromyko, said at the 37th session of the UN General Assembly that the Soviet Union firmly calls for the termination of war between the two countries, both of which are bound by traditional relations with the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union is, therefore, doing all that it can. The Soviet Union hopes that the guns will be silent in the Gulf area forever -- and the sooner the better.

PDRY'S MUHAMMAD, CPSU'S GREKOV HOLD TALKS

PM031225 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Nov 82 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation Received"]

[Text] Aden, 29 Nov -- 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, general secretary of the Yemen Socialist Party Central Committee, received L.I. Grekov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and second secretary of the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee, who is heading a CPSU delegation which is here. In the course of the talk, the ADEN NEWS AGENCY reports, 'A.N. Muhammad gave a high assessment of the relations of friendship and cooperation between the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and the USSR.

REAGAN RECEPTION BY L. AMERICANS EXAMINED

Novikov Commentary

LD041612 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1245 GMT 4 Dec 82

[From the "International Review" program presented by Lev Novikov]

[Excerpts] At this time, at the peak of a gold fever on the Amazon, U.S. President Reagan visited Brazil. The Brazilian papers did not fail to mention that a large share of the blame for the country's dire economic situation lies with the United States, for Brazil loses huge sums every year solely as a result of trading inequalities with the United States. The U.S. President strewed smiles and promises of aid. Brazil was offered a loan of over $1 billion. But this will hardly improve the position of millions of ordinary Brazilians who will have to pay their debts.

Look how the working people of the biggest Brazilian city, Sao Paulo, greet Reagan. [film clip shows demonstration] Incidentally, long before the beginning of Reagan's trip to South America, the U.S. press predicted a very cool reception for him. What is the main aim of Reagan's journey through the countries of Latin America? Beyond all doubt it is to try to dispel the distrust for U.S. policy felt by the overwhelming majority of the peoples and governments of Latin American countries. In the opinion of a number of Brazilian papers, Reagan's attempt to correct Brazil's foreign policy course during his visit ended in failure and it must be said that this course has been distinguished in recent years by more and more independence and a refusal of the doctrine of automatic alignment with the United States.

As CBS TV notes, U.S. officials hoped that in exchange for granting economic aid to Brazil, the leaders of that country would give support for the policy of President Reagan in Central America, above all for measures to isolate the Government of Nicaragua. Here, however, they met with disappointment.

Reagan met with perhaps no less a disappointment in Colombia, which he also found time to visit. Summing up the results of his visit to that country, NBC TV stressed that in Bogota he was greeted by a very cold reception from the people and the leaders of Colombia.

Reagan is now in Costa Rica, where he will meet the presidents of Costa Rica and El Salvador. Today too it is expected that he will fly on to Honduras for talks with the Presidents of Honduras and Guatemala. Beyond all doubt Central America is a region of particular interest to Washington. It is no accident that the U.S. ambassador to Brazil, Langhorne Motley, stated that the problems of Central America have such topicality and significance in view of the existing export of communism into this region from Cuba. This is a patently provocative statement aimed at isolating Cuba as well as Nicaragua and at clearing the way to stifling the revolutionary struggle of the patriotic forces in El Salvador and Guatemala. We know that the people of these countries are struggling for their liberation, weapons in hand, and there is no doubt that in Reagan's conversations with the presidents of El Salvador and Guatemala the talk will be precisely about ways to stifle the revolution in those countries. Financial, economic and military aid will be increased to the regimes existing there.

Now we may state with concern that on the territory of Honduras Army units are already preparing for a direct invasion of Nicaragua with the participation of Guatemalan forces and former Somoza cutthroats, under the leadership of U.S. instructors. Peace-loving forces in Latin America and simply all honest people see it as their task to halt this insane step.

U.S.-Brazilian Disagreements

PY040116 Moscow in Portuguese to Brazil 2200 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Brazil correspondent Mihail Mayorov commentary]

[Text] As Reagan himself said, he left for his southern neighbors with a mission of peace and democracy. It is easy to understand the reaction which this mission has aroused in Latin America. Is it possible to talk about peace when the White House has just decided to install new MX intercontinental ballistic missiles?

Here in Latin America, Washington openly supported the aggressive action of London to reinstitute by force of arms the colonial order on the islands of the South Atlantic. (?How) can the United States understand peace and democracy if in Central America it is giving aid to the repressive regime of El Salvador, which is fighting a war against its own people?

Brazilian-U.S. talks, which just ended in Brasilia, have confirmed the existence of serious disagreements between the two countries, both in the economic and commercial fields and in the political sector. In fact, the Brazilian demands to eliminate the commercial discrimination and arbitrariness which aggravate their economic difficulties were not met. Expressing apathy in this sector, Washington nevertheless, supported with joy the Brazilian decision to ask for help of the IMF.

No agreement was reached, either, during the talks on certain foreign policy issues, as indicated by Brazilian President Joao Baptista de Oliveira Figueiredo and Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro, because [word indistinct] circles do not admit the so-called automatic alignment with the United States. This means that Brazil does not intend to follow the aggressive and militarist policy of Washington, which is today the main cause of the deterioration of the international situation.

Proof of this is the number of demonstrations staged in the capital, in Sao Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, Curitiba, Campinas and other Brazilian cities. The demonstrations protested the visit of the U.S. President to the country.

By request of a number of youth organizations and others, approximately 4,000 people gathered in one of the main squares in the city of Sao Paulo to decisively condemn the support granted by Washington to the repressive regime of El Salvador.

Brazil, Colombian Trips

LD031636 Moscow TASS in English 1601 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Text] Brasilia December 3 TASS -- U.S. President Reagan, who is currently on a tour of a number of Latin American countries, has wound up his visit to Brazil.

As is pointed out by observers, the main aim of the tour is to try to dispel distrust in the American policy shown by an overwhelming majority of Latin American countries and peoples, which has been caused in particular by Washington's support for Britain's recent aggression against Argentina, the ambition of the USA to force its conditions on the developing states of the region.

In the opinion of the Brazilian press media, Reagan's attempts at "rectifying" in the course of the visit Brazil's foreign policy, which has been notable in recent years by growing independence and rejection of the doctrine of obediently following into the footsteps of the USA, have been a failure.

President Joao Figueiredo of Brazil has reaffirmed the invariability of his government's foreign policy, declared against a return to the outdated type of mutual relations. Touching upon the situation in Central America, the Brazilian president declared for respect of the rights of peoples and the sovereignty of every state without any pressure or interference from the outside. It is precisely in that region that the Reagan administration is pursuing the adventurist policy of building up tensions, is giving all round assistance to the reactionary regimes, is making every effort to stifle the national liberation struggle of the peoples, to eliminate the gains of the Sandinist revolution in Nicaragua.

Washington December 3 TASS -- As the CBS television company points out, the American officials hoped that in exchange for granting economic aid to Brazil, Brazilian leaders would support President Reagan's policy in Central America, in the first place as regards the isolation of the left-wing government of Nicaragua. But they were in for a disappointment.

Bogota December 3 TASS -- "Reagan, get out of Colombia!", "We are protesting against Reagan's visit!" -- posters with these slogans have appeared in the streets and squares of Bogota, where the American President is due to arrive today.

The capital has been a scene of a powerful demonstration of protest, which ended in a rally in the square in front of the presidential palace. Addressing the rally, the speakers stressed that the American President is an unwelcome guest in Colombia, as Reagan is whipping up the arms race, openly threatening an invasion of Nicaragua and Cuba and is trying to gear the Latin American countries to his adventurist policy.

The Colombian Peace Council has expressed a protest against the visit. The people of our country, the statement issued by it says, strongly condemn the militarist course pursued by Washington, which rejects the Soviet Union's constructive proposals for reducing the arms race and is crudely interfering in the internal affairs of other countries. This policy is bringing the world to a nuclear catastrophe, which will completely destroy life on earth.

In the opinion of the newspaper VOZ PROLETARIA, Reagan uses his tour to build up anti-communist hysteria and to repeat the hackneyed allegations about some "imminent" communist threat. But the people of Colombia know well who in fact is responsible for the threat to our continent. The aims of Reagan's visit have nothing to do with the aspirations of the Colombian people, says VOZ PROLETARIA.

Bogota Protests

LD041554 Moscow TASS in English 1155 GMT 4 Dec 82

[Text] Bogota December 4 TASS -- Massive protests against Washington's neocolonialist policy in Latin America marked President Reagan's five-hour stay in the Colombian capital. As the U.S. President was staying here as part of his tour of several Latin American countries, thousands of people chanting "Reagan go home!" and "Reagan threatens the continent" took to the streets in Bogota and other Colombian cities. Students burned a U.S. flag and the U.S. President in effigy in Bolivar Square in downtown (Bogota).

Colombian President Belisario Betancur expressed dissatisfaction with U.S. policy in Latin America, above all in economic and financial fields. Speaking at a luncheon in honour of the U.S. visitor, he insisted that the United States should establish just economic relations with Latin American countries. Mr Betancur emphasised, in particular, that the United States should abandon its policy of protectionism which is doing great damage to the Latin American economies.

The Colombian president also sharply criticised U.S. policy in Central America and the U.S.-backed dictatorial regimes there, which have unleashed genocide on their peoples. He condemned U.S. attempts at isolating Cuba and Nicaragua.

Belisario Betancur said it was essential to secure peace by talks, not by threats and pressure.

New York December 4 TASS -- Summing up the results of Ronald Reagan's visit to Colombia, a correspondent of the NBC television network, Mr Wallace, said the U.S. President had arrived in Bogota to a very cold reception from the people and Colombian leaders. He noted that there had been a massive demonstration of protest against Ronald Reagan's visit at the National University grounds. When the U.S. President was laying a wreath at the monument to Simon Bolivar, the demonstrators, cordoned off by barbed wire fences, booed him. Many chanted "Reagan go home!"

The U.S. President absorbed another blow in his meeting with the president of Colombia, the telecast said. U.S. Adminstration officials had known that Belisario Betancur had disagreements with Ronald Reagan, but had not expected that he would criticise U.S. policy in Central America so sharply when proposing a toast.

REAGAN'S TRIP TO LATIN AMERICA ASSESSED

Rostovtsev Commentary

PY040244 Moscow in Portuguese to Brazil 2200 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Vyacheslav Rostovtsev commentary]

[Text] Having now visited Brazil, President Ronald Reagan has already confirmed his decision to resort during his visit to Latin America to anti-Soviet and anti-Cuban rhetoric. In the Brazilian capital he used his complete repertoire of propaganda cliches in referring to the Central American situation. Again, Cuba was presented as the initiator of violent armed actions and of subversive activities against [word indistinct].

The Soviet Union was again presented as the instigator of agitation and disorder. According to reports from Brazil, Ronald Reagan was listened to with courteous attention when he made a call for adherence to the anticommunist crusade in Central America, although it was not made openly. The Brazilian press responded to this citing the following observation: The time when Brazil automatically followed the United States in its foreign policy has been banished forever. The press had made clear to the illustrious visitor from Washington that Brizil follows the policy of nonintervention in Central American affairs.

But when the U.S. President arrives in Central America, he will find there new party members in the persons of the Salvadoran, Guatemalan and Honduran presidents, with whom he has scheduled meetings. In addition to the anticommunist campaign, he will also review the policy of joint struggle against Nicaragua, and also against the movements of liberation of the Salvadoran and Guatemalan peoples.

Neither Cuba nor the Soviet Union wanted the revolution in Nicaragua. The revolution was made by the Nicaraguan people themselves, who freed themselves from a fierce dictatorship. Neither Cuba nor the Soviet Union stirred up the Nicaraguan and Guatemalan peoples to revolt. It was misery, hunger, the lack of rights, the cruelty and inhumanity of the reactionary military dictators, with whose representatives President Reagan intends to sit at the same table, which forced them to take up their weapons.

They hate Nicaragua because it is in fact a free and independent country, and because the revolution has given to the people what they have been deprived of during the regimes which are now prevailing in El Salvador and Guatemala. In these two countries the people are fighting for the eradication of what is evil and against violence, against the lack of rights and against injustice, against the predominance of the policy of the strongest: They are d'Aubuisson and Rios Montt, who are stained with human blood from top to bottom.

With these men, the U.S. representatives talk a common language. Perhaps they will be given aid to maintain the military dictators and oligarchs in power, because only they, who are submissive to Washington's desires, can guarantee the imperialist interests of the United States. The unfounded accusations against Cuba and the Soviet Union are disseminated by Washington only to conceal its own meddlesome intervention which is aggravating the situation in Central America.

Istomin in PRAVDA

OW031220 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Dec 82 First Edition p 5

["Rejoinder" by M. Istomin: "When There Is a Scarcity of Choice"]

[Text] The U.S. President's tour of South America is continuing. Washington is trying as hard as possible to build bridges of mutual understanding with the countries of this region. It is not so easy to do this. In Latin America they have not yet forgotten the frank U.S. support for London's colonial ambitions in the South Atlantic. They also know who raised the discriminatory barriers against Latin American goods. They also openly object to the unpardonable pressure of thier "northern friend" on foreign policy questions.

Apparently, in an attempt to quiet the sharp criticism, Washington decided on a diversionary maneuver. On the very eve of his voyage the U.S. President allowed himself to make slanderous remarks about the socialist countries. These remarks essentially boiled down to the fact that a number of regions in Latin America are supposedly threatened by Cuba and the USSR.

However, in actual fact, it is precisely the United States who leaves the trial of a bloody train of coups which have occured in the Latin American countries during recent decades. Even now, it is none other than the United States who is shipping hundreds of tons of weapons to El Salvador, footing the bills -- which run into many millions -- of the terrorist rabble in Nicaragua, pandering to the cutthroats of Guatemala and Haiti, knocking together aggressive blocs in the region and even threatening to use its own troops to save "the actual and potential victims of the communist plot."

Observers versed in White House affairs feel that the U.S. Administration found it "difficult to find positive topics" in the sphere of mutual relations between Washington and its southern neighbors. Well then, the scarcity of choice apparently forced it to load the President's baggage with the pretty threadbare thesis of "a communist threat."

Agayants Review

LD042340 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2110 GMT 4 Dec 82

[From the "International Diary" program, presented by Nikolay Agayants]

[Text] The Latin American tour of President Reagan, in the course of which he has visited Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Honduras, and held talks with the heads of these states and also with the rulers of El Salvador and Guatemala, ends today.

These antipopular regimes have become a byword in the Western hemisphere. True to form, the U.S. President tried to use this trip to knock together a united bloc of struggle against communism and the national liberation movements on the continents. Foreign news agencies, commenting on the U.S. President's trip, come to the conclusion that it did not go off nearly as smoothly as Washington would have liked. In particular, in Brazil and Colombia, Reagan had to come up against stormy mass expressions of protest against the expansionist, imperialist policies of the Yanks. In Bogota, for instance, when the head of the White House, under strong police and army escort, went to lay a wreath at the memorial to Simon Bolivar, a hero of the struggle for the liberation of Latin America, a huge crowd greeted him with cries of: Get out! and deafening whistling, and that was not all. During an official reception, President Betancourt of Colombia sharply criticized the anti-Cuban and anti-Nicaraguan course of the USA, stressing that Washington is resorting to impermissible methods of discrimination and pressure in inter-American relations. In San Jose, the capital of Costa Rica, Reagan met the Salvadoran dictator Magano, who flew in specially from his country which is in the grip of a guerrilla war.

The U.S. President told journalists that since, according to him, in El Salvador in recent months there had been a clear improvement in the field of defense of human rights and liberties, the United States would certainly resume the provision of economic and military aid to the government of that Latin American republic, providing $105 and $61 million respectively for these purposes. And this was said at the very time when the Salvadoran punitive troops are ill-treating the peaceful population and when the country's prisons are full of enemies of the dictatorship. What shattering hypocrisy!

TASS Assessment

LD051330 Moscow TASS in English 1305 GMT 5 Dec 82

[Text] Washington December 5 TASS -- A meeting with leaders of the reactionary regimes of Honduras Guatemala and El Salvador has rounded off Reagan's five-day tour of a number of Latin American countries. In the opinion of observers, its main aim was to try to improve the relations between Washington and Latin America, which were seriously impaired as a result of the U.S. neo-colonialist policy towards its southern neighbours, the Reagan administration's undisguised support for Britain's recent aggression against Argentina.

"Reagan, go home", "No to imperialist diktat" -- these and other slogans met the head of the White House in Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica. Mighty manifestations of protest were held in the days of President Reagan's visit in Sao Paolo, Rio de Janeiro, Bogota and Barranquilla, in many other major cities of the countries that Reagan visited. The participants in mammoth demonstrations and meetings wrathfully stigmatised the Washington administration for its adventurist course of heightening militaristic psychosis, whipping up the arms race, suppressing national liberation movements in Central America.

In the opinion of a number of newspapers, President Reagan failed to enlist support for his policy on the part of the leaders of Brazil and Colombia, where, as in noted by THE WASHINGTON POST he was accorded a cool reception. President of Brazil Figueiredo and President of Colombia Betancur overtly declared for respect of the rights of the peoples and sovereignty of any country of Central America where Washington exerts every effort to liquidate the Nicaraguan revolution, to stifle the struggle for freedom waged by the peoples of El Salvador and Guatemala.

Making speeches at official ceremonies, President Reagan tirelessly professed the need of "defending democracy" and consolidating "democratic institutions" in Central America and the whole region. One can hardly imagine greater hypocrisy.

It is exactly owing to Washington's all-round assistance that the bloody regime keeps in power in El Salvador, and the dictatorship in Guatemala perpetrates outrages with the approval of the White House.

Despite the fact that those regimes gained in the Western Hemisphere disgraceful "laurels" for outright violation of human rights, the Reagan administration intends to considerably increase the military aid, big as it is, to the butchers whose hands are stained with the blood of tens of thousands of patriots. In the course of the visit President Reagan cynically announced "major progress" that was allegedly attained in El Salvador in the sphere of observance of human rights. He intends to "testify" exactly to that "fact" at Congress next month to request additional military aid to the Salvadorean regime. Washington is also going to resume large-scale arms deliveries to the butchers of the Guatemalan people.

There is no doubt whatsoever that Reagan's meeting with leaders of the regimes of El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras will entail further escalation of aggressive actions against Nicaragua, the people of which are building a new democratic society in difficult conditions.

Beglov Commentary

LD052036 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1500 GMT 5 Dec 82

[From the "International Panorama" program, presented by NOVOSTI political observer Spartak Beglov]

[Text] Reagan, the U.S. President, this week completed a trip to several Latin American countries. He visited Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica and Honduras. It stands to reason that Washington's official propaganda will not miss the opportunity of presenting this trip and its results in the most favorable light. However, in the opinion of sober-minded observers, the mission of friendship and good will is a front for something else. In order to discover the reasons for the selection of this present time for this trip it is worth asking the following questions: First, why did the American press place the prime emphasis on the task of reducing tension in relations between the United States and Latin America in its parting words to its president? Second, why was the businesslike nature of this trip and Reagan's rejection of luxuriant public ceremonies and receptions emphasized in every possible way? Third, why was such a state as Honduras included at the last moment on the itinerary for the trip at the insistence of the reactionary wing of the U.S. Republican Party?

The answer to these questions is the sinister reputation which the United States has earned for itself among its neighbors through its policy of intervention, as well as Washington's continuing gamble on strengthening the position of its puppets in El Salvador and Guatemala and on exporting counterrevolution to Nicaragua.

Here is the opinion of the Latin Americans themselves, and I quote Bitar, a former member of the Government of National Unity in Chile. The Latin Americans consider that they have become a victim of the tyranny of the United States. If the United States needs to carry out an armed intervention or to establish a dictator who will violate human rights, then it will do precisely that. The truth of Washington's approach to Latin America, Bitar stresses, was revealed during the Falklands crisis when the United States decided to support Britain and not Argentina.

Moreover, many of the problems of the countries of this region, and especially poverty, continue to grow more acute. In the light of these words the President's aspiration to decline luxuriant public ceremonies, that is to avoid the fate of previous high-ranking visitors from the United States who were greeted in the Latin American capitals with a hail of rotten eggs and rotten tomatoes, is understandable.

Now, the U.S. Administration is trying by all methods to mend the reputation of the United States in Latin America and to play the role of a sort of benefactor to the Latin Americans on the principle of dangling the carrot while you hold a big stick behind your back.

Furthermore, certain economic promises Reagan made during his trip do not change matters. Latin American countries, even a country like Brazil which is so rich in resources, are in the grip of a very profound economic crisis. The overall foreign debt of these countries has reached $300 billion. The reason is clear: the dominance of U.S. monopolies in their economies, monopolies which exploit their southern neighbors mercilessly.

And finally, a word about another remarkable feature in the program of this trip. That is the choice of Honduras. If you look at the map you will see that Honduras borders both on El Salvador and Nicaragua. It has become the chief bridgehead for preparing intervention against Nicaragua and for coordinating operations connected with U.S. military aid to the henchmen of the United States in Guatemala and El Salvador. The meetings organized in Honduras between Reagan and the protege of the United States in El Salvador, the temporary President Magana as well as the Guatemalan president are yet further evidence of Washington's new move along the path of consolidating reactionary forces in this region with the aim of preserving repressive regimes.

It is no coincidence that a highly mobile and powerful military unit to combat partisans has been set up at Fort Bragg, on U.S. territory -- this notorious camp for training subversives and mercenaries. This is being reported at the same time as the President is making his trip with the aim of transferring this unit to the U.S. proteges in Central America.

A new intervention is being contemplated. One of its aims is to deprive the Nicaraguans of the fruits of their democratic revolution and to return the country to the banana-republic level. But the patriots of Nicaragua are resolved to defend their gains.

Reagan's 'Struggle'

LD061124 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2305 GMT 5 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow, 6 Dec (TASS) -- The public of Latin America has seen Reagan's appeals to "follow his example" as an attempt to export to those countries the notorious "Reaganomics," the essence of which has been described by Carlos Argaez, director of the Colombian Scientific Research Institute, in brief but expressive terms: "This is an absolute disaster for Latin America." At the same time, in offering "aid" to one Latin American country or another, Vitaliy Korionov writes in PRAVDA: The Washington administration is requiring from them that they increase purchases of U.S. weapons so that the receiving countries become stronger "in the interests of the struggle against communism."

Screening the "struggle against communism" the ruling circles of the United States are in fact trying to restore their former position in Latin America which the liberating anti-imperialist struggle of the peoples is inexorably undermining. Specifically, Washington is making new attempts to strengthen the military dictatorial regimes, seeing in them its own obedient instrument.

It is not accidental that one of the main aims of the U.S. President's trip was a meeting with the leaders of the Honduras, Guatemala and El Salvador, the commentary stresses.

Trying to give a more respectable appearance to this meeting, Washington organized publication in the press of material supposed to convince us that in the above-named countries there is allegedly some "progress" in the implementation of human rights.

In El Salvador on the eve of the meeting the creation of a government commission for human rights was even announced -- to be headed by...the chief of police! But this disguise really deceived noone. Everybody knows, for example, about the rivers of the blood of Indian peasants, flowing in Guatemala, or about the savagery which the El Salvador military inflicts in its country.

It is no less evident that the U.S. President's meeting with the dictators of the countries situated close to Nicaragua was yet another step in the preparation for armed adventures against this freedom-loving country.

TASS Political Observer

LD031842 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0920 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Excerpts] Moscow, 3 Dec (TASS) -- TASS political observer Nikolay Chigir writes: If we take at its face value the statement by U.S. President R Reagan, who is on his first Latin American tour, and his interview to a number of Latin American papers, then the impression could be built up that the Washington administration is only concerned about the interests of countries of the Western Hemisphere and the prosperity of their peoples. The United States is trying "to stimulate further economic growth" in these countries and "to breathe new life" into their economy," to help toward strenghtening the international system of trade" and so forth. The White House chief again extolled the so-called "Caribbean initiative" earlier put forward by him which in his words provides "tangible hope for a better economic future."

Latin Americans have heard such promises from Washington many times. But in the end they always turned into further economic misfortunes for their countries and deprivations.

The press in the continent shows that at present their financial and economic position has become a real catastrophe. In many Latin American countries whole sectors of the economy are on the edge of bankruptcy. Inflation is growing uncontrollably everywhere, unemployment, hunger and poverty have become the lot of millions of Latin American workers.

What are the main reasons for such a disastrous situation? Reagan keeps quiet about them, but they are familiar to the Latin Americans themselves. They are the domination by the U.S. corporations of their economies, who receive multi-million profits by exploiting their natural resources. They are the discriminatory, neocolonial nature of the whole set of financial, economic and trade relations between the United States and its southern neighbors.

By posing as a benefactor of the Latin American states the U.S. President is promising the moon, as the saying goes, to them. But what does this mean in practice?

We can take for example Reagan's "Caribbean plan" under which Washington has promised "aid" to a number of Caribbean and Central American countries to the order of $350 million. This is to say the least a pathetic sop if we bear in mind that the sum of the Caribbean countries' debts to the United States is $15 billion. In addition for every dollar that American monopolies invest in the economies of these countries they get almost $2.5 in profits.

This is the true price of the "good deeds" by means of which the U.S. President is now trying to organize relations with the Latin American countries which were sharply worsened as a result of Washington's open support of the British colonial adventure against Argentina and its interventionist policy in Central America.

CPSU CC, USSR, RSFSR SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUMS MEET

LD040906 Moscow TASS in English 0819 GMT 4 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow December 4 TASS -- The CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation took the decision to hold a joint formal meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses in Moscow on December 21, 1982, to mark the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

NEW SUPREME SOVIET PUBLISHING COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN

LD061256 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1230 GMT 6 Dec 82

[Text] The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has liberated Comrade Stukalin, Boris Ivanovich, from his duties as chairman of the USSR State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants and the Book Trade in connection with his transfer to other work. The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has appointed Comrade Pastukhov, Boris Nikolayevich, as chairman of the USSR State Committee on Publishing Houses, Printing Plants and the Book Trade.

YOUNG COMMUNIST LEAGUE ELECTS NEW LEADER

LD060748 Moscow TASS in English 0710 GMT 6 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow December 6 TASS -- The plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Young Communist League (YCL), which was held in Moscow today, has elected Viktor Mishin as first secretary of the YCL Central Committee. The plenum has relieved Boris Pastukhov from the duties of first secretary of the YCL Central Committee in connection with another appointment.

The plenum is discussing the tasks of Soviet youth in the implementation of the national economic plan for 1983.

CPSU PLENUM, 1983 STATE PLAN TASKS DISCUSSED

PM031025 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 27 Nov 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Toward New Achievements"]

[Text] The last days of this month have been marked by great events in our country's life: The CPSU Central Committee plenum and USSR Supreme Soviet session have been held. The supreme organ of the land of the soviets discussed and adopted the law on the state plan and budget of the USSR for 1983. The drafts of the plan and budget were basically approved by the CPSU Central Committee plenum held before the session. The speech delivered at the plenum by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, notes the continuity of the party's domestic and foreign policy, describes the plan and budget for the next year of the 5-year plan, contains a profound analysis of the state of affairs in the economy, reveals difficulties and shortcomings in the national economy's development, and shows ways and means of surmounting them.

The strength and vitality of the domestic and foreign policy elaborated by the party consists in the fact that it accords with the requirements of social development and Soviet people's vital interests. The recent plenum confirmed the determination of the party and its Central Committee to continue unswervingly to steer the course of the 26th CPSU Congress. Concern for Soviet man's welfare has been and remains the party's most important policy goal. The unshakability of this Leninist line was reflected in the state plan for 1983 elaborated in accordance with the party's socioeconomic strategy.

The plan provides for the acceleration of the pace of economic development and an increase in the absolute dimensions of the growth of the national income and industrial and agricultural output and the volume of retail trade turnover. The preferential growth of the group "B" sectors is planned, as is an increase in the production of consumer goods. Large-scale physical and financial resources are being earmarked for the further development of the agroindustrial complex. The population's real incomes will continue to grow. The plan thus strictly sustains the line toward improving the working people's prosperity and ameliorating their working and daily living conditions.

Soviet people are rightly proud of the results of their labor. But they are well aware that work which is no less difficult and strenuous lies ahead. The fulfillment of the plan of the third, pivotal year of the 5-year plan depends on each person's personal labor contribution. That is what determines the success of the matter. There are many urgent tasks in the national economy and the CPSU Central Committee plenum directed the party organizations, economic leaders and engineering and technical workers toward a large amount of organizational work aimed at resolving them.

The plenum stressed that the state plans are being fulfilled at the price of great expenditure and production costs. There are still many economic leaders who eagerly preach catch words about how the economy must be economical but do little in practice to achieve this task.

Noting the particularly important significance of the successful fulfillment of the plan for 1983 for the 5-year plan as a whole, the CPSU Central Committee plenum suggested directing all efforts toward the solution of the most important task set by the 26th party congress -- enhancing the intensification of social production and increasing the national economy's efficiency.

The party, soviet and economic organizations and labor collectives must make the maximum use of existing opportunities for the improvement of economic activity, the acceleration of scientific and technical progress, the growth of labor productivity in all elements of the national economy, and an increase in the output and improvement in the quality of output.

The targets for 1983 are demanding but feasible and accord with the instructions of the 26th party congress.

At the CPSU Central Committee plenum and USSR Supreme Soviet session there was a specific and businesslike discussion of the national economy's reserves and potential which must be brought into operation during the implementation of the projected plans. These reserves must be sought primarily in the acceleration of scientific and technical progress and the broad and rapid introduction of the achievements of science, technology and leading experience into production. "If we really want to advance the introduction of new technology and new work methods," Comrade Yu.V. Andropov said at the plenum, "the central economic organs, the Academy of Sciences, the State Committee for Science and Technology and the ministries must not simply propagandize them but also reveal and eliminate the specific difficulties impeding scientific and technical progress."

The rational use of physical resources and manpower is an important reserve. The plan for 1983 sets heightened targets for using them.

It is the business of the USSR Gosplan and Gossnab and the ministries and deparments to insure the fulfillment of these targets and to elaborate and implement an integral system of practical measures.

All party committees and party organizations must perform a large amount of work in the struggle to save resources. Every worker, every working person at our enterprises, kolkhozes and sovkhozes must interpret this task as his own particular concern and taken an active part in it. Today we cannot argue: "If I have made a saving -- that's good, if not that's fine too." Saving and a thrifty attitude toward the people's wealth is now a question of the feasibility of our plans, the feasibility of the struggle for production efficiency.

A central place in the plan is occupied by measures connected with the implementation of the Food Program. The plenum deemed it expedient that the forthcoming plenums and party committee aktivs and sessions of soviets of people's deputies which will examine the plans for the forthcoming year should also discuss the course of the implementation of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum. The fulfillment of the Food Program cannot be delayed. The task is to daily build up efforts and to work to insure that the enormous assets directed toward the implementation of the Food Program produce a return today and an even greater one tomorrow.

The plan attaches great importance to the further development of the fuel and energy complex, the improvement of the work of transport and capital construction and the implementation of measures to observe the norms for the expenditure of fuel, raw material, metal and other materials and financial and manpower resources.

The party considers a very important task to be the all-around improvement of the standard of work on the further amelioration of the planning and management of the economy and the improvement of the style and method of economic management. It is a case of creating economical and organizational conditions encouraging good-quality, productive labor, initiative and enterprise. And, conversely, poor work, idleness and irresponsibility must have a most direct and irreversible impact on the workers' material reward, official status and moral prestige.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum and USSR Supreme Soviet session documents were welcomed with great interest and satisfaction by all Soviet people. Unanimously supporting and approving the decisions of the plenum, the working class, Soviet peasantry and intelligentsia are rallying even more closely around the Communist Party and its Leninist Central Committee and are expressing their patriotic desire to fulfill honorably the targets of the national economic plan for 1983 and to crown the current 5-year plan with new achievements in labor. The first responses to the results of the CPSU Central Committee plenum and the USSR Supreme Soviet session attest to the people's profound trust in Lenin's party and its domestic and foreign policy and Soviet people's desire to work at full capacity.

"My work comrades and I are well aware that for the motherland to become even more beautiful and affluent we must work better and more productively," K. Salenik, leader of a team of polishers at the P.M. Masherov automated lines plant, writes in our newspaper today. Expressing their respect and support for the newspaper today. Expressing their respect and support for the course outlined in the decisions of the 23d-26th CPSU Congresses, the working people of our country are convinced that the CPSU and the Soviet state will continue to direct all their efforts toward further strengthening the country's economic and defense might, consolidating the friendship of the fraternal peoples of our multinational motherland, improving the people's prosperity and developing socialist democracy. In response to the CPSU Central Committee's appeal the workers, engineering and technical workers and all Soviet people are fully determined worthily to greet the 60th anniversary of the USSR, to mark 1983 with new achievements in economic and cultural building and insure our motherland's further steady advance toward communism.

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA: 'SAMPLE PLAN' FOR STUDIES

PM031517 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 28 Nov 82 Second Edition p 2

[Unattributed "Sample Plan": "For the Study of the Documents of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum and the Seventh USSR Supreme Soviet Session" -- capitalized passages printed in boldface type]

[Text] The speech of Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and the documents of the CPSU Central Committee November plenum and the seventh session of the USSR Supreme Soviet have been greeted with profound interest and unanimous approval by our party and all the Soviet people and have aroused a tremendous international response. Party organizations everywhere have launched extensive propaganda, clarification and study of these documents and are making the necessary efforts to concretize the 1983 plan targets in relations to the tasks of each enterprise and each labor collective. To assist propagandists in the party study and economic education system, a sample plan for two study courses [zanyatiya] is published.

I. The Concrete, Militant Program of the Party and People

CONTINUITY AND CONSISTENCY OF CPSU DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN POLICY. The party is firmly, steadily following Lenin's course, which is expressed in the decisions of the 23d through 26th CPSU Congresses and was implemented under L.I. Brezhnev, loyalty to Leninist norms and principles, which have become firmly established in the life of the party and state. UNSHAKABLE UNITY OF PARTY AND PEOPLE.

NEW MILESTONES IN THE COUNTRY'S ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT Mobilizing all the forces and energy of Soviet people to fulfill the 5-year plan and the next economic and political tasks, further strengthen the USSR's economic and defense might and step up the intensification of social production. Increasing labor productivity and doing as much as possible for the Soviet people's good is our patriotic and international duty.

THE ACCELERATION OF SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL PROGRESS, the extensive, rapid introduction of the achievements of science, technology and leading experience and the efficient utilization of production capacities, material resources and manpower are important reserves for the national economy.

Increasing responsibility for the observance of the interests of the whole state and the whole people and for the fulfillment of decisions adopted and resolutely eradicating departmental and local narrowmindedness.

THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE FOOD PROGRAM -- A NATIONWIDE CAUSE. Successfully completing the agricultural year, preserving the crop harvested and conducting the wintering of livestock in exemplary fashion, strengthening and utilizing efficiently the material and technical base of the agroindustrial complex, working in such a way as to ensure that the vast resources allocated for the Food Program's fulfillment yield a real return today, and still more tomorrow.

CONCERN FOR THE SOVIET PERSON, HIS WORKING AND LIVING CONDITIONS AND HIS SPIRITUAL DEVELOPMENT -- THE PARTY'S MOST IMPORTANT PROGRAM PRINCIPLE Crucial tasks in increasing the production and improving the quality of consumer goods.

KEY PROBLEMS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF BASIC SECTORS OF INDUSTRY.

Further developing the fuel and energy complex, increasing oil and gas production, overcoming the laggardness of the metallurgical and coal industries and railroad transport. The greatest attention to capital construction. It is the duty of every USSR citizen to participate actively in the nationwide movement for economy and thrift.

We exert the main influence on the world revolutionary process through our economic policy. Communists' place is in the front line of the struggle and of labor. The tasks ahead of us are vast and complex. But they are within the powers of our party and the Soviet people.

THE MAIN CONCERN OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY AND SOVIET STATE -- INCREASING THE PEOPLE'S WELL-BEING AND PRESERVING WORLD PEACE. A PRINCIPLED, CONSISTENT, CONSIDERED FOREIGN POLICY COURSE.

Ensuring lasting peace and defending the people's rights to independence and social progress -- the unchanging aims of Soviet foreign policy. Our country's defense capability is at the necessary level, we are ready to defend the inviolability of borders and the interests of our friends. The strengthening of the socialist community -- the CPSU's paramount concern. Our strength is in unity.

The USSR's solidarity with states liberated from colonial oppression and peoples upholding their independence. The development of peaceful cooperation between the USSR and West European countries. The future belongs to the detente policy. Everyone has an interest in preserving peace and detente. The Soviet Union is prepared for honest, equal, mutually advantageous cooperation with any state in the world which wants it. Active, purposeful actions by the people's masses can eliminate the threat of nuclear war and preserve peace. A WORLD WITHOUT WEAPONS -- THE IDEAL OF SOCIALISM.

II. The Plan for Communist Creation and Peace

THE CONSISTENT DEVELOPMENT OF THE SOVIET ECONOMY IS EVIDENCE OF THE VITAL ADVANTAGES OF THE SOCIALIST SYSTEM. Progress in fulfilling 11th 5-Year Plan targets, plans and socialist pledges for the jubilee year (in the sector, republic, oblast, rayon, labor collective). The consistent implementation of the party's social program.

MAIN TASKS FOR THE USSR'S NATIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN 1983. In the sphere of industry, the power and agroindustrial complexes, transport and communications, capital construction, science, technology and culture, social development and the growth of the people's well-being, environmental conservation and the rational utilization of natural resources, the development of foreign economic ties.

Ensuring the dynamic development of industry and agriculture, the enhancement of the effectiveness of capital investments and the further upsurge of each soviet republic's economy. Priority attention is devoted to the resolution of the food problem and the fulfillment of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum. Our contribution to implementing the Food Program. Speeding up work to improve the entire sphere of economic leadership -- management, planning, the economic machinery; extending in every way each working person's participation in the management of state and public affairs and in improving the style and methods of economic management.

LABOR COLLECTIVES' TASKS IN SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETING TARGETS FOR THE CURRENT YEAR AND ELABORATING COUNTERPLANS AND SOCIALIST PLEDGES FOR 1983. Doing everything to strengthen state labor and executive discipline in every sector of production, increasing the level of organization and efficiency of work;

Introducing leading experience; ensuring a genuinely thrifty attitude toward the people's property; combatting thriftlessness and extravagance -- the cause of every Soviet person; utilizing more fully intensive factors for economic development; saving grain and all types of resources more strictly; improving the quality of output and seeking the highest end results for the lowest expenditure. Labor is the basis of our motherland's greatness and might. The better we work, the better we will live.

Let us greet the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation with shock work. Let us mark 1983 -- the pivotal year of the 5-year plan -- with new achievements in economic and cultural building and in the struggle for communism and peace.

Party committees, political enlightenment institutes and rooms and councils for economic education are called upon to help propagandists ensure a high standard of study and organic links with labor collectives' life and concrete tasks. Propagandists should be armed with the necessary statistical data and methodological recommendations.

SHALAYEV READS REPORT TO AUCCTU PLENUM

LD032140 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 3 Dec 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] A plenum of the AUCCTU was held in Moscow today. Its participants discussed the tasks of trade unions in realizing the decisions of the November 1982 party Central Committee plenums and the mobilization of the working people in the successful fulfillment of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Country in the coming year. Delivering a report, Shalayev, AUCCTU chairman, noted that the new state plan and budget were a convincing manifestation of the concern of the Soviet state's Communist Party for the working man and a real implementation of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. The efforts and tasks of the practical activity of trade unions, it was underlined at the plenum, must be directed toward accelerating and intensifying production and increasing its efficiency. The plenum once again stressed that concern for man and for improving his working and living conditions was and remains one of the main tasks of the trade unions. Taking part in the work of the plenum was Comrade Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

USSR 'PIONEERING' OF WORKERS' RIGHTS NOTED

LD041126 Moscow TASS in English 1038 GMT 4 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow December 4 TASS -- TASS commentator Petr Lidin writes: On the eve of annual human rights day on December 10, it would be appropriate to recall that it is precisely the USSR that has been the world's first country to provide its citizens de jure and de facto with a host of rights essential to the working people.

It was the first, for example, to institute an eight-hour working day for its citizens. Now workers in many countries, including capitalist ones, also have a working day of this duration. But this gain did not come to them as a gift from capitalists, it was won by trade unions which were guided in their struggle by the impressive example of the USSR.

The Soviet country was also the first to introduce paid leaves, free medical assistance, and free public education at all levels. These social benefits are now also provided, fully or partially, in some capitalist countries. But it can be maintained in this case as well that this, too, is a consequence of the pioneering example of the Soviet Union.

There are, however, many human rights that capitalist society cannot and will never be able to ensure to its members. These include the right to work, the prime right of all. The USSR has not had jobless for more than fifty years now, while in Western countries unemployment has become very much like a national disaster.

It has reached its highest point for the past 42 years in the United States. According to Americans themselves, unemployment has sent up the rate of crime, divorces and alcoholism and the incidence of cases involving parents injuring their children. Youth is hit the hardst of all. More than 20 percent of white American young people are out of a job, and the rate of unemployment among non-white American youngsters is as high as 48.5 percent.

The range of rights enjoyed by the Soviet people in practice is constantly growing. Five years ago they were ensured the right to housing. This was another trail-blazing step which made the USSR the first country in the world to give its citizens a constitutional right to have a home. This right is not only inscribed in the Constitution, it is ensured in practice. It is the government that builds most apartment houses in the Soviet Union and flats are allocated to the population for free, while rents do not exceed three percent of the budget of an average worker's family.

UKRAINIAN CPSU PLENUM HELD IN KIEV 29 NOVEMBER

AU061026 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 30 Nov 82 p 1

["Announcement on a plenum of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Text] On 29 November, the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee held a plenum. Participating in the plenum proceedings were obkom first secretaries, oblispolkom chairmen, Ukrainian ministers and leaders of some republic organizations belonging neither to the Central Committee nor the Auditing Commission of the Ukrainian Communist Party, and railroad chiefs.

While opening the plenum, V.V. Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, said:

Our party and the Soviet people have suffered a heavy loss: Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, our motherland's glorious son, prominent leader of the Communist Party and the Soviet state, prestigious figure in the international communist and workers movement and ardent champion of peace and communism, has passed away.

L.I. Brezhnev's entire life was fully dedicated to service to the working people, to the pursuit of the party's general line and to the consolidation of our state's might and prestige. The people of the Ukraine will never forget that many years in Leonid Ilich's life and activity were directly linked with our republic. The name of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev -- faithful continuer of the cause of the great Lenin -- will forever be preserved in our hearts.

The plenum paid respectful tribute to the memory of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev with a minute of silence.

The 12 November 1982 extraordinary plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy continued, manifested with great vigor the Central Committee's firm determination to consistently and purposefully pursue the internal and foreign policy line traced under L.I. Brezhnev's leadership.

This determination and the continuity of the CPSU's political line were reflected in the decision, unanimously adopted by the plenum, to elect Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

As Central Committee and Central Committee Politburo member, Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov worked together for many years with Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, contributed and continues to contribute a great part toward consolidating our motherland's might and prestige and toward strengthening the community of the socialist states, and is firmly upholding the revolutionary Marxist-Leninist ideology and its purity. He has proved to be a Communist dedicated to the cause of the party, a great organizer, a talented leader and a hearty [dushevnyy] man.

On behalf of the plenum participants and the republic's detachment of 3 million Communists, V.V. Shcherbitskiy assured the Leninist CPSU Central Committee and Comrade Yu.V. Andropov that the republic's Communists would continue to do their utmost to successfully implement the 26th CPSU Congress decisions, and would constantly work for the benefit of the Soviet people.

The plenum examined the following items:

1. The tasks of the republic's party organizations for fulfilling the decisions of the November 1982 CPSU Central Committee plenum and the 1983 Plan for Economic and Social Development.

A report on this item was delivered by V.V. Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary.

2. The Ukrainian SSR Food Program for the period up to 1990.

Yu. A. Kolomiyets, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo candidate member and Ukrainian Council of Ministers first deputy chairman, reported on the item.

The reports on the first and second items will be published in the press.

The speakers in the debate were: V.A. Masol, Ukrainian Council of Ministers deputy chairman and Ukrainian Gosplan chairman; V.P. Kozeruk, Ukrainian minister of finance; Yu.N. Yelchenko, Kiev Gorkom first secretary; V.F. Dobrik, Lvov Obkom first secretary; B.Ye. Paton, president of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences; G.I. Motsak, Stope brigade leader in the Cosmonauts Mining Administration under the Rovenki production association for anthracite mining in Voroshilovgrad Oblast; V.P. Mironov, Donetsk Obkom first secretary; A.A. Alimov, Dnepr railroad chief; D.P. Galkin, Ukrainian minister of ferrous metallurgy; M.N. Vsevolozhskiy, Zaporozhye Obkom first secretary; Ye.A. Marsegora, general director of the "Novokramatorsk Machine Building Plant" production association; Yu.P. Babich, Krivoy Rog Gorkom first secretary in Dnepropetrovsk Oblast; V.F. Vilchinskiy, Druzhba Kolkhoz chairman in Khmelnitskiy Rayon, Vinnitsa Oblast; and I.I. Skiba, Ivano-Frankovsk Obkom first secretary.

A concluding speech was delivered at the plenum by Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy.

The plenum adopted decisions on the items discussed, which will be published in the press.

DETAILS OF REGIONAL SUPREME SOVIET SESSIONS

TV Report

LD032142 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 3 Dec 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] State plans for economic and social development and the budgets of union republics for 1983 are being discussed at the Supreme Soviet sessions in Belorussia, Georgia, Moldavia, Latvia, Kirghizia, Turkmenia and Estonia.

Discussing the progress of and prospects for the development of Belorussia in the third year of the 5-year plan, in the light of the decisions of the November 1982 CPSU Central Committee plenum, the deputies noted that this plan will be exceeded in all major indicators. Real incomes of the population will rise by 3.1 percent. [Words indistinct] almost for 400,000 people. Taking part in the work of the session was Comrade Kiselev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Communist Party of Belorussia Central Committee.

Deputies of the highest legislative organ of the Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic defined specific ways of fulfilling the assignments of the third year of the 5-year plan. It was emphasized that the working people of Georgia, as all Soviet people, took the decisions of the November 1982 CPSU Central Committee plenum as a guide to action. The session disclosed shortcomings in economic construction. Specific proposals were expressed directed at accelerated introduction of the achievements of science and technology into production, and the rational utilization of all types of resources. Taking part in the work of the session was Comrade Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Communist Party of Georgia Central Committee.

At the Supreme Soviet of Moldavia session which opened today the deputies are discussing the State Plan for Economic and Social Development and the Budget of the Republic for 1983. In industry, together with the development of power engineering and machine-building, the plan for next year provides for an increase of over 40 percent in the output of cotton material, a considerable expansion of the output of consumer goods: an increase in the production of grain, grapes and fruits is intended to be ensured by means of intensive factors -- the raising of land fertility and increased yields. Taking part in the work of the session is Comrade Grossu, first secretary of the Communist Party of Moldavia Central Committee.

At the session in the Latvian Soviet Socialist Republic it was noted that the republic's national income will increase in comparison with 1981 by 2 percent. The entire increment in industrial output is intended to be obtained by means of increasing labor productivity. Therefore, the most important tasks of the third year of the 5-year plan, the deputies said, is the further development of industrial production, the elimination of lagging behind in agriculture and the improvement of capital construction and the work of transport. Taking part in the work of the session was Comrade Voss, first secretary of the Communist Party of Latvia Central Committee.

The state plan for 1983, which was adopted today at a session in the capital of Kirghizia, envisages an increase in production and an improvement in the quality of consumer goods by means of more effective utilization of local sources of raw and other materials and labor resources. Big allocations have been assigned for the intensificaton of leading branches of the republic's agroindustrial complex. Taking part in the work of the session was Comrade Usubaliyev, first secretary of the Communist Party of Kirghizia Central Committee.

In the third year of the 5-year plan, Turkmenia's plan for economic and social development of all areas of the national economy. There will be a new upsurge in the fuel and energy complex. The plan for the development of the agroindustrial complex was worked out in accordance with the tasks of the Food Program. Special attention is being paid to the improvement of the material and cultural living standard of the working people. Taking part in the work of the session was Comrade Gapurov, first secretary of the Communist Party of Turkmenistan Central Committee.

The working people of Estonia, competing in honor of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR, have achieved new successes in Communist construction. High targets were set out at the session of the Supreme Soviet for next year. There will be very high rates of development for instrument-building, electromechanical and electronic industry and other industries. Ninety-five percent of the increment in output is to be obtained by means of raising labor productivity. Much was outlined to be done to raise the efficiency of the agroindustrial complex. There will be a considerable expansion in housing construction, especially in rural areas. Taking part in the work of the session was Comrade Vaino, first secretary of the Communist Party of Estonia Central Committee.

Moldavian Session Ends

LD041806 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 4 Dec 82

[Text] The session of the Moldavian SSR Supreme Soviet ended today in Kishinev. The State Plan for Economic and Social Development and the Budget of the Republic for 1983 were confirmed.

Along with a growth in power-engineering, machine- and instrument-building, an increase of more than 40 percent in the output of cotton fabrics and a considerable expansion of output of consumer goods from local raw materials is envisaged in the Moldavian economy.

In the agro-industrial sector the main task, as before, remains -- the greatest possible increase in production of grain, grapes, fruit, vegetables and animal husbandry produce.

Comrade Grossu, first secretary of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee, took part in the work of the session.

MOLDAVIAN PREMIER CRITICIZES AGRICULTURAL SECTOR

PM060807 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Nov 82 Morning Edition p 5

["Abbreviated Account" of speech delivered at 23 November USSR Supreme Soviet of Nationalities evening session by Deputy I.G. Ustiyan, (Novqanenskiy Electoral Ikrug, Moldavian SSR), chairman of the Moldavian Council of Ministers]

[Excerpt] Comrade deputies! We are all under the indelible impression of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum and the inspiring speech of profound content delivered by Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, the general secretary of our party's Central Committee.

The course toward efficiency requires the accelerated development of sectors linked with agriculture, as the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum stressed. We are encountering increasingly frequently a situation whereby the storage and processing of output and its delivery to the consumer are becoming a bottleneck. A considerable amount of work is underway in the republic to eliminate these bottlenecks.

We create capacities processing raw material directly at large rural population centers as close as possible to vegetable plantations, or directly in orchards on the basis of modular structures which substantially supplement the large-scale food industry. This reduces requirements for transport, manpower, fuel, energy, packaging and reduces losses and preserves the quality of output.

At the same time, comrade deputies, I should like to note that the capacities of the industry processing agricultural raw material and output do not fully accord with the potential of agriculture, particularly in the peak season. For next year it is planned to increase the volume of production for food industry sectors by 13.3 percent, bringing it up to R3.9 billion. Under these conditions, highly productive equipment capable of simultaneously processing enormous masses of output while producing fundamentally new types of high-quality finished output is needed for the uninterrupted operation of the harvesting and processing process.

Success in implementing the Food Program depends largely also on how the transport problem is resolved. This year, for instance, there were up to 12,000 tons of fruit and vegetable produce and grapes waiting every day on loading ramps in the second half of September. It is also hard to believe that fresh fruit, vegetables and grapes take 5-6 days to reach our capital, Moscow, while a high-speed passenger train covers the distance from Kishinev to Moscow in just 1 day. It is expedient to authorize the formation of special trains, dispatching them by the high-speed passenger schedule.

TASHKENT DEPUTY URGES AID ON HOUSING PROBLEM

PM060809 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Nov Morning Edition p 5

["Abbreviated account" of speech delivered at 24 November USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities morning session by Deputy U. Umarov, (Tashkentskiy-Chilanzarskiy Electoral Okrug, Uzbek SSR) first secretary of the Tashkent Party Obkom]

[Excerpt] Tashkent is a city with one of the most rapid population growth levels, three times the country's average. Naturally, the rapid increase in the population makes very urgent the task of expanding the construction of housing and other sociocultural and consumer service establishments.

All this sets as one of our main tasks, the accelerated development of the basis of the city's construction industry. As yet it lags seriously behind modern requirements. Our housing construction plants and combines have been planned for the erection of four-story and five-story buildings. Even today this remains the main type of construction. That is why under our city's conditions the only possible, the only correct way of resolving the housing problem is high-rise construction; adn we appeal to the USSR Gosplan, the USSR Gosstroy to resolve positively this question of great economic and social importance.

Tashkent is a city where there are many young people, and in this connection special significance for us attaches to the construction of schools and preschool institutions, and the creation of every condition for mother and child protection. All this is a subject of special concern to the republic and city party organizations.

The solution of the housing problem and other social tasks with consideration for the features of the demographic situation in the city is possible only with the aid of central union organs. Great help could be given here by the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry, the Ministry of Light Industry and other union ministries and departments at whose enterprises and organizations tens of thousands of the city's inhabitants work.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 2-4 DEC REPORTED

LD050150 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 2-4 December. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

2 December

Donetsk Oblast agriculturalists have overfulfilled the state plans for the sale to the state of grain crops, sunflowers, potatoes, vegtables and beans. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the oblast have ensured they have complete stocks of seeds of grain and bean crops for summer sowing. (1930 GMT)

3 December

Over 500,000 tons of grain crops have been prepared for sowing in the next harvest in Kurgan Oblast. Preference has been given to the locally evolved promising high-yield spring wheat. (0104 GMT)

The sowing of winter crops and plowing of underwinter fallow have been completed in Kazakhstan. The republic's farm workers have completed field work on an area of almost 30 million hectares. Grain crops, fodder crops, industrial crops and vegetables have been gathered in. (0304 GMT)

4 December

Some 804,000 tons of grain crops including 515,000 tons of corn, have been delivered to grain-crop reception points in Moldavia. (1200 GMT)

UZBEKISTAN CONGRATULATED ON COTTON HARVEST

CPSU Message

LD031142 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee has sent greetings to the working people of Uzbekistan who have fulfilled their socialist pledges for raw cotton sales to the state.

More than 6 million tons of cotton has been delivered to procurement points, that is 110,000 tons above plan. This remarkable labor victory, the greeting says, has been achieved in extremely difficult weather conditions. Workers in the countryside this year displayed genuine selflessness and courage in the fight for the harvest, and gathered it in an organized manner.

It is gratifying that production of the most valuable fine-fiber varieties of cotton is increasing in the republic year by year. This year kolkhozes and sovkhozes supplied 462,000 tons of this high quality raw material which exceeds the level planned for the end of the 5-year plan period. Six million tons of Uzbek cotton is a worthy present to the homeland on the eve of the glorious jubilee of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR.

Rashidov at Tashkent Meeting

LD041426 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 4 Dec 82

[Report by correspondent Erik (Rakhimov)]

[Excerpt] The best people of the republic have come to attend the meeting which took place today in the Tashkent Palace of Friendship of Peoples named after V.I. Lenin. [applause] With this stormy applause the hall greeted the message of congratulations from the CPSU Central Committee which was read out by Comrade Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbek CP Central Committee. Having thanked the party and government warmly for its high appraisal of the work of Uzbek cotton growers, Comrade Rashidov said in part:

[Begin recording] The results of the year now ending are pleasing. We have indeed achieved much, but as Comrade Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committe, said at the November plenum, difficult and strenuous work lies ahead. Therefore, it is very important to step up the efforts of the working masses and the effectiveness of organizational and political work of party organizations to constantly strengthen state and labor discipline and to raise the responsibility of workers for matters in their charge. It is necessary for each and everyone to be clearly aware of the goals and tasks set by the November plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and of his own contribution to their attainment. With our work and plans we are heading into the future. This is the essence of our system, this is our Soviet way of life.

Agricultural workers now must sharply raise the pace of implementation of winter measures to carry out in an exemplary fashion the wintering of cattle. Work carried out in a comprehensive fashion in fields, at farms and in repair shops will make it possible to lay a reliable basis for record harvests of cotton, grain, fruit and vegetables and other crop and livestock farming produce next year and thus to increase our contribution to the implementation of the Food Program. [end recording]

Greetings to Workers

GF051616 Tashkent Domestic Service in Russian 1315 GMT 5 Dec 82

[Text] By delivering over 6 million tons of Uzbekistan's white gold to the state procurement center, the republic's cottongrowers gladdened the motherland with a cheerful labor gift on the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. In spite of the many extremely unfavorable weather conditions, an abundant crop was cultivated and collected. The cottongrowers have achieved high targets in their socialist pledges during this jubilant year.

The greeting of the CPSU Central Committee, Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers to all the workers of Uzbekistan has warmly impressed the hearts of the workers. Meetings marking the greeting are being held in the republic's citites and suburbs.

GRISHIN SPEAKS AT MOSCOW ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

LD032204 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 3 Dec 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] A conference of party and state economic leaders took place in Moscow today.

It was noted at the conference that an important direction in the realization of the Food Program is the creation of subsidiary farms for enterprises and organizations. Party and state organizations of the city, together with the leaders of enterprises, ministries and departments, are carrying out definite work in the further creation and development of subsidiary farms, rendering them aid in supplying fodder, fertilizers and agricultural machinery, and increasing the efficiency of the exploitation of the lands attached to them. It was stated at the conference that there are also shortcomings in this. Those who spoke at the conference outlined specific proposals directed toward overcoming them. It was stressed at the conference that every enterprise and organization in the capital should have subsidiary farms in the countryside. Measures were outlined for consolidating party influence in the solution of important economic tasks. Comrade Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, spoke at the conference.

GEORGIAN DEPUTY CITES PROBLEMS WITH FARMING INPUTS

PM060801 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Nov 82 Morning Edition p 5

["Abbreviated Account" of speech delivered at 23 November USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities evening session by Deputy G.A. Tsitlidze (Makhardadzevskiy Electoral Okrug, Georgian SSR), member of the Georgian CP Central Committee]

[Excerpt] The work of the Georgian CP Central Committee in this direction [making thrifty use of land] was highly rated by the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum. A very interesting form of collaboration between public and private farms for the production of foodstuffs has been introduced in the republic. The fact that as of 1977 the functions of procuring and settling accounts for output sold have been assigned to kolkhozes has undoubtedly had a positive effect on the development of private plots. Unfortunately a certain quantity of the output which we dispatch to various cities in the country does not reach consumers in its entirety because of the lack of proper control in unloading transport and storage at the bases. It is desirable that the representatives of commodities bases should receive shipments locally.

The output of livestock products can be sharply increased if the Tsentrosoyuz board seeks an opportunity for it and restores the practice of bartering industrial goods for our industrial and subtropical grain crops.

The republic is short of mixed feed right now. There is also a shortage of mineral fertilizers for annual crops. We are feeling increasingly keenly the lack of manpower in harvesting leaf team, which is having a pernicious effect on the quality of finished output.

The situation can be improved by the widespread introduction of manual electrical devices. Unfortunately, because of the stoppage in supplies of pylons and other materials, the plan for the electrification of plantations is not being fulfilled. As yet we do not have reliable agricultural machinery for operating under mountain conditions either.

MID-NOVEMBER WEATHER, CROP CONDITIONS REPORTED

PM031135 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 24 Nov 82 p 3

[USSR Hydrometeorological Center report by agrometeorologist L. Platonova: "The Weather and the Crops"]

[Text] During the second 10-day period of November the weather remained unusually warm in the USSR's European territory.

Some days the temperature reached 10-15 degrees in its southwest half and 18-24 degrees in Krasnodar Kray and the Crimea. Precipitation was chiefly in the form of rain.

As a result of the mild weather winter grain crops were vegetating by day in the Baltic area, Belorussia and Moldavia, in the Ukraine and North Caucasus. Over the rest of the European territory winter grain crops lay dormant. Northeast of a line joining Petrozavodsk, Kirov and Orenburg they were under 2-5 cm and in places 6-15 cm of snow. The minimum soil temperature at the tillering node depth of winter crops was minus 1-minus 3 degrees.

In farming regions of Siberia and in the northern half of Kazakhstan it was comparatively warm. In most parts the maximum temperature was 1-4 degrees. There were heavy frosts only in the first half of the period. Winter grain crops lay dormant beneath mainly 5-15 cm of snow. The minimum soil temperature at winter crop tillering node depth was minus 2-minus 5 and in places minus 10 degrees.

In the cotton-sowing regions of Central Asia and Kazakhstan it stayed cold throughout the period. There was heavy precipitation in the form of rain and snow which considerably hampered the completion of the cotton harvest. For most of the period the minimum temperature was below zero in the southern part of Turkmenia, in Bukhara and Surkhan-Darya Oblasts, in Tavikistan and in Namangan, Fergana and Andizhan Oblasts and was minus 2-minus 8 degrees.

Chimkent, Tashkent, Syr-Karya, Dzhizak, Samarkand and Osh Oblasts were snow-covered for nearly the whole of the period. The maximum depth of the snow some days in certain places was 25 cm. The Gissar Valley was snow-covered for 3 days. Toward the end of the period the temperature rose somewhat: 3-8 degrees by day; 8-13 degrees in southern Central Asia. The snow disappeared completely. The precipitation substantially replenished the moisture reserves of nonirrigated land. Winter grain crops lay dormant.

WORK OF TRACTOR-BUILDING SECTOR SUMMARIZED

LD021618 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Text] The preliminary results of the industry's work for 11 months have been summed up at the USSR Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building. Collectives of tractor production associations worked well. They successfully fulfilled tasks for the output and marketing of products. The plan for the production of sowers, cultivators and many other machines has also been fulfilled. The number of grain and cotton harvesting combines which were dispatched to kolkhozes and sovkhozes was greater than planned.

The collectives of agricultural machine building paid particular attention this year to improving the quality of machines and spare parts. The T-130 tractor produced by the Chelyabinsk works was modernized. A more reliable device for starting engines has been installed in this machine in response to land reclamation workers' demands. The gearbox has been strengthened.

The Rostov machine-builders are improving the quality of the Niva and Kolos combines, and designers are working on new highly-productive and reliable combines of the Don and Rotor family.

Measures for better use of rolling stock have been developed to speed up the dispatch of machines to farms. Collectives at the Volgograd, Minsk and Kharkov tractor works and many other enterprises supported the Muscovites' initiative to repair rolling stock on their own. Volgograd tractor builders, for example, have pledged to repair more than 200 wagons by the end of the year.

SALYUT-SOYUZ MISSION 'NEARING COMPLETION'

LD052222 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1800 GMT on 5 December carries a progress report on the flight of Salyut-7--Soyuz-T-7--Progress 16 which states: "The fulfillment of the program of the longest manned space flight in history is nearing completion. Anatoliy Berezovoy and Valentin Lebedev have completed a cycle of experiments set by the biologists."

COSMOS-1422 SATELLITE LAUNCHED 3 DECEMBER

LD031608 Moscow TASS in English 1603 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow December 3 TASS -- The Soviet Union today launched another artificial earth satellite, Cosmos-1422, carrying scientific equipment to continue the exploration of outer space.

The sputnik's flight path has the following parametres: initial period of revolution -- 89 minutes, maximum distance from earth -- 314 kilometres, minimum distance -- 208 kilometres, inclination of orbit -- 73 degress.

The sputnik's on-board equipment is functioning normally.

MONOCRYSTAL PRODUCTION IN SPACE REPORTED

LD021904 Moscow TASS in English 1719 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow December 2 TASS -- TASS special correspondent Aleksandr Romanov reports from the Mission Control Centre:

Experts in extraterrestrial industry have summed up the results of one of the technological experiments conducted aboard the orbiting research station Salyut-7. Engineer Vladimir Khryapov, one of the supervisors of this program, describes an installation called Korund, which was involved in the experiment:

"Korund is a miniature installation weighing just 136 kilograms. But the products it turns out -- monocrystals -- are of exceptional importance to the electronic industry. The installation uses semi-conducting cadmium selenide and indium antimonide as the starting materials. They are contained in twelve capsules placed into an electric heating furnace, which can generate inside temperatures from 20 to 1,270 centigrade, one after another.

"Temperature conditions inside the furnace can be regulated with an accuracy of 0.5 degrees. Importantly, the installation can move starting material across the thermal field at different regulated speeds, including those from one to thirty millimetres a day and from one to one hundred millimetres a minute.

"The first sample products weighing up to one and a half kilograms obtained with the help of Korund have proved that weightlessness offers excellent conditions for manufacturing highly uniform monocrystals. Their industrial properties are immeasurably better than of those produced in gravity. That Korund is fitted with a computer of its own which makes it possible to produce monocrystals automatically, without human participation.

"Taking into account the fact that the need of some industries in many monocrystals is just a few kilograms a year, one can say that Korund is the plant that has for the first time ever launched pilot-scale production of a product in outer space."

END